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THE STATE'S NEW RULERS

THE PRELIMINARY CONTEST FOR THE SPEAKERSHIP.

THE PRINCIPAL CANDIDATES SURE IN THEIR STRENGTH—ASSEMBLYMEN HESITATING TO EXPRESS THEIR PREFERENCES—THE CANDIDATES FOR CLERK OF THE SENATE COUNTING THEIR FRIENDS.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—A year ago to-day and the Speakership fight, which resulted in Alvord's election, had begun in very bitter earnest, and under circumstances quite different from those under which the present contest is being carried on. The ground was occupied by a large band of the friends of Mr. Sloan. Mr. Alvord's adherents were few and far between until a day later. The members of the Assembly who had reached the capital were outspoken in their preferences. It was a simple thing to ascertain by a canvass just what the prospect of any candidate was at a given hour. Toward the last a few men became less positive in their professions for Mr. Sloan, and it was afterward plain that they found out in the caucus that they considered Mr. Alvord their choice. A good many of the men who found themselves in the minority of the Republicans were disappointed, and naturally so, to find that the price of their opposition to Speaker Alvord was a place at the foot of some committee-list. It may be that the experience of these gentlemen, or of some of them, at least, has made them cautious. At all events, the members of the Assembly of 1880 are not so willing as their predecessors were to say what they think, whether or not they have made up their minds. Up to this morning it has been a difficult thing to find half a dozen men who would say flatly whether they were for Sharpe, or Husted, or Skinner, or Terry. Two men have declared for Baker, and this declaration is looked upon very much as Mr. Baker's candidacy is—in the light of a joke. If one is to believe what the friends of each of the four principal candidates say, there can be no doubt that a majority of the Republican members have led four gentlemen to believe that a vote is pledged to each of them by Republicans enough to elect them.

While the canvass is likely to be animated before it is ended, it promises to be free from bitterness. The merits of the candidates are discussed with more pleasure than their shortcomings are. One hears nothing spoken of Gen. Sharpe, for instance, that the candidate would be annoyed to hear. If anything critical is uttered, it may be the suggestion, by a friend of another candidate, that perhaps Gen. Sharpe has not had Legislative experience enough to enable him to hold the Assembly in rein after a part of the Republicans had been disappointed about the committee appointments. Speaking with a member from a western county, an outspoken friend of Charles R. Skinner, he said that he had made Mr. Skinner his choice because he was sure that, if elected, Mr. Skinner would make up the committees with some regard for the interests of the people, and not entirely for the corporations, and that he could be trusted to carry out every promise that he would make—and he did not believe he would make any promises that he ought not to give. Gen. Husted's friends see no candidate in the field that appears to them to possess experience enough to manage the House successfully, and they go so far as to predict a state of chaotic confusion if either of his opponents is chosen. There is not a little anxiety manifested to learn what position Gov. Cornell has taken. The intimate friends of the Governor, when asked who the Governor prefers, say that he has not indicated his preference to anybody, and that he will keep his hands off and allow the best man to win. This would seem to be conclusive; but if one drops into conversation with men who are very warm admirers of the Governor, they will find in a very few minutes that a dozen reasons are given for preferring Gen. Sharpe. It is suggested, perhaps, that Gen. Husted has been Speaker so many times that he ought to be willing to give way for another; or, perhaps, some intimation will be thrown out that the Rockland member could not be depended upon to name important committees in such a way as to inspire confidence that he intended to be impartial. Mr. Skinner's strength will be depreciated, and Mr. Terry's canvass spoken of with as much indifference as that of Mr. Baker, and the summing up will be that Gen. Sharpe is a "good fellow" and "ought to have it."

As for the way the "cat will jump"—how the balance of power will go—it is a difficult matter to find out at present. Until more members are ready to declare for whom they will vote, it would be unsafe to say how voters will go when they abandon their first choice. It does not seem probable that any candidate will be able to deliver his friends to anybody else. It was reported to-day that in case Gen. Sharpe was found to be gaining strength, and it was possible to effect a junction of the supporters of Husted and Skinner, to elect either of these two, that the junction could be effected. Again, it has been said, by idlers, who circulate all sorts of reports here, that Terry and Husted were working together for Husted, and that the forces of Skinner and Sharpe would combine for the latter, if it was found that such a combination could be effected. These reports ring the changes on nearly all probable combinations. The candidates disclaim any knowledge of them, although none of them are unwilling to accept recruits.

Having dragged all day long, the Speakership fight became more lively at night. Upon the arrival of new members, and after a new canvass to ascertain their preferences, it seems altogether probable that Gen. Sharpe will be the next Speaker, unless a very marked change should be effected in the leanings of members. Nearly all the old members are for him, and as they come in and their choice becomes known the ranks of the Sharpe men are rapidly filling up with recruits. There seems to be a common understanding that Gen. Sharpe's election will please the Governor, and not a few men look upon his success as being at once a grand Conkling and Cornell victory. Gen. Husted does not at all give up the fight, but expects to win, and talks as confidently as ever.

Mr. Alvord arrived to-night. The TIMES correspondent called upon him in his rooms at the Stanwix, and after the first greeting said: "They say you are out of the race, Mr. Alvord."

"Out of the race! Not a bit of it. I am in first, last, and all the time, and I am going to be elected."

"But have you any pledges?"

"Pledges! Of course I have. I've got more strength than any of the other candidates, and I am going to win. Why, I am sure of 25 votes."

"It is said the machine has another candidate, and that you cannot win."

"Do they? Well, I'm against the machine. If the Speaker is to be elected on the Grant boom, I'm against the machine. The interests of this State cannot be neglected for any such purpose. I'm with the party, whoever may be nominated for President. If the Speaker is to be elected on the Grant shout, and Grant is to be nominated, it is my opinion that two mistakes will be committed."

The Sharpe men are so confident at midnight that they declare their belief that all the candidates except Skinner and Husted will be out of the race to-morrow. Mr. Skinner's side ridicules this notion, and Mr. Husted considers such talk as the merest "bounce." Congressman Hiscock has been here to-day, but he has taken no part in the contest. Ex-Congressman Davy is one of the most active friends of Gen. Sharpe here. The interest in the canvass is not at all intense to-night, and the halls of the hotels were deserted before midnight.

In the contest next in interest to that for the Speakership—that for Clerk of the Senate—the friends of both contestants, and there are only two, are equally confident. Mr. Vrooman himself regards his election as settled beyond a doubt. A canvass made here this morning showed that he has 12 Senators beyond dispute, and probably there are others who are claimed by Mr. Glidden's friends. Senator Birdsall has expressed his intention to support Vrooman. Senator Wagner is here, and he is working for Mr. Vrooman vigorously. The other Senators who are counted for Vrooman are Rockwell, Lord, Robertson, Forster, Schroeder, Mills, Halbert, McCarthy, Davenport, Williams, Loomis, and Jacobs. Lord, Rockwell, McCarthy, and Sessions are pronounced in their friendship. Senators Lynde and Wandover hesitate to express themselves, and are claimed by both sides. Senator Lynde says he "is awaiting developments." Mr. Glidden does not say who he expects will vote for him, but is confident that he has a majority of the Senators in his favor. Senator Lord, who has been claimed by both sides, arrived this morning, and assured Mr. Vrooman that he could depend upon his [Lord's] vote if it was the only one cast for him. The Senators not heard from, and who are expected to vote for Mr. Glidden, are Eidman, Strahan, Astor, Madden, Baker, Braman, Winslow, Woodin, and Pitts.

NOTES FROM THE STATE-HOUSE.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—State Treasurer Wendell took possession of his department this morning, and, after an examination of the accounts as transferred, he reports them as correct. This decision does away with the reports published concerning an alleged deficiency caused by the carelessness of his predecessor.

Controller Wadsworth was in his office attending to his duties and receiving the congratulations of many friends who called upon him.

Attorney-General Ward, who had spent a great part of New Year's Day in discussing with Mr. Schoonmaker the affairs of the Law Department, was in his comfortable office, ready for business.

In the Secretary of State's office, on New Year's Day, Gen. Carr and his Deputy and clerks found on their respective desks vases and bouquets of flowers, gifts from the outgoing to the incoming officers.

Gov. Cornell has made the following appointments: Private Secretary—Henry E. Abell, of Nyack, Rockland County; Executive Clerks—Edward Meggael, of Albany; Thomas Newcomb, of Ithaca, and Samuel A. Low, of Albany; Stenographer—William C. Humphrey, of New-York City; Military Messenger—Stephen A. Smith, of New-York City. The appointment of Military Secretary has been offered to Dwight Lawrence, of New-York City, but it is stated that he hesitates to accept, as he will thereby have to resign his present place as Superintendent of Foreign Mails in the New-York Post Office.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN RED BANK.

SEVERAL BUILDINGS DESTROYED BY A SUPPOSED INCENDIARY FIRE—LOSSES AND INSURANCE.

RED BANK, N.J., Jan. 2.—The social gayeties of New Year's night were broken in upon in this place by what proved vastly more exciting—an extensive fire. About 7:15 o'clock flames were seen issuing from Naftal's clothing store, at Front and Broad streets. All of the places of business in the town were closed, and their owners were engaged in celebrating the holiday. An alarm was sounded, and the local fire company responded promptly, but the building was old and dry, and the fire spread rapidly. The adjoining building on the southern side was soon enveloped in flames, and its occupant, Malchow, a barber, was glad to escape with his life, losing his household effects. William H. Conrow's restaurant next caught fire, and merchants and business men generally arrived at the conclusion that the conflagration was likely to be a disastrous one, and began to remove their stocks of goods to places of safety. The flames illuminated the sky and were visible miles away, so that the residents of the surrounding country poured into town to witness the unusual sight.

The old store occupied by W. A. French & Co., being dry and inflammable, was quickly ablaze, and for a short time it seemed as if the property across Broad and Front streets must be consumed. The firemen and a volunteer brigade of bucket-men, however, drenched the Post Office, Parker & Chadwick's, Weaver's, Spinner's, and other buildings in those streets, which checked the progress of the flames in that direction. The water supply gave out just before the fire reached French's store, and rendered it a matter of impossibility to save the building or the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, which adjoined it. The instruments and papers of the latter office were saved. On the northern side stood the stately mansion of Mrs. Coombs, which was separated from the burning pile by a narrow alley. Unusual efforts were made to save the handsome building, which were successful, and the fire was thus checked in that direction, and the Globe Hotel, and several other costly buildings were saved from destruction. In the meantime, the fire was spreading southward, and in a few moments the brick building occupied as a butcher's shop by George W. Stilwell, and Theodore F. White's grocery store, were destroyed. Next in line was a wooden building occupied by W. T. Corlies as a clothing store. To save the adjoining warehouses, it was thought best to tear down this building, and thus the fire was stopped as it reached Miller's shoe store. The latter building was built of brick, with a wooden extension in the rear. The extension was partially destroyed, but the front part remained intact. At this point the conflagration ended. Fortunately, the wind was light during the progress of the fire, as, owing to the inadequacy of the Fire Department, the entire town must have been destroyed had a gale prevailed. The firemen and citizens did their best with a small chemical engine and buckets.

It was at first supposed that the fire was caused by an overheated stove in the Naftal clothing store, but the Police assert that they found clothing saturated with gasoline, and they suspect that the place was fired by an incendiary. An investigation is being made. The total loss is estimated at $35,000. The insurances, as far as they have been ascertained, are as follows: G. W. Stilwell, building and fixtures, $3,300; Simon Miller, $2,500 on stock, $4,000 on building; Theodore F. White, $2,500 on stock; John Sutton, on building occupied by W. T. Corlies, $1,000; W. A. French & Co., on stock, $6,000; Mrs. A. E. Gardner, $600, on stock and furniture; Naftal, tailor, on stock and household effects, $2,600; A. Reckless, old store, insured; building owned by Parker & Chadwick, occupied by Naftal, insured, $600. The heaviest loser was Anthony Reckless, President of the Long Branch Railroad Company, who owned the block at Broad and Front streets, occupied by the Western Union Telegraph Company and W. A. French & Co. The building was one of the landmarks, and was erected in 1827. It was occupied for many years by Mr. Reckless. The fire was visible at Long Branch as early as 8 P. M., and the several fire companies, having received permission from the Mayor to go to Red Bank in case their services were required, remained in their engine-houses until they were given notice that they would not be needed.

The following-named insurance companies have outstanding policies on the burned property to the appended amounts: Ætna, Hartford, $2,000; Lancashire, England, $1,000; Merchants', New-York, $200; La Caisse Generale, France, $500; Humboldt, $500; Germania, $100; National, New-York, $100; Star, New-York, $300; Newark City, $100; Franklin, $100; Royal, England, $100; Continental, $400; New-York City, $2,800. About $15,000 more is distributed among the following companies: German-American, Home, of New-York; Phenix, of Brooklyn; Fire Association, of Philadelphia; Scottish Commercial, of Glasgow; Westchester, and Tradesmen's.

VIRGINIA'S NEW STATE OFFICERS.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 2.—The new State officers, recently elected by the Readjusters of the General Assembly, took charge of their respective offices in the Capitol to-day. These are: Secretary of Commonwealth—T. T. Fauntleroy; Auditor of Public Accounts—John E. Massey; Second Auditor—H. H. Dixon; Treasurer—Corbin M. Reynolds; Superintendent of Public Printing—R. F. Walker. The clerical force in the office of the First Auditor is almost entirely new, but the appointments are only temporary. No changes have yet been made in the other offices, and it is not likely any will be made until after the reassembling of the Legislature on Jan. 6, as the new officers are virtually bound by caucus action, before their nomination, to apportion the patronage of their various offices among the Congressional districts in accordance with the determination of the committee to which the whole matter was referred. This condition was well known and understood, and every officer took his place subject to it.

THE USURPING DEMOCRATS

AWAITING A DECISION ON GOV. GARCELON'S QUESTIONS.

TWO COUNTED-IN FUSIONISTS RESIGN—THE SUPREME COURT IN SESSION—A GREENBACK LEADER'S VIEWS—MILITARY GUARD AT THE CAPITOL.

PORTLAND, Jan. 2.—It is understood that Nathan Cleaves, Past Judge of Probate, and a Democratic candidate counted in, qualified this morning to save a complication and immediately resigned. Other Democratic candidates also qualified. The Register of Probate, Caleb Chaplin, of Harrison, holds on; W. B. Skillin, County Commission, does the same. It was thought that A. F. Moulton, County Attorney, would resign, but he has entered upon his duties, and has made no sign of resigning.

Ex-Senator Morrill in an interview said that he considered Gov. Garcelon's questions evasive, but thought the court would answer the real questions.

SKOWHEGAN, Me., Jan. 2.—Col. Daniel Snow, of this town, the Fusion Representative to the Legislature, to whom a certificate of election has been given, refuses to accept.

BANGOR, Jan. 2.—Chief-Justice Appleton, Judge Peters and Judge Libbey were in this city on Thursday, when the questons framed by Gov. Garcelon arrived here. Judge Burrows and Judge Walton came last night, Judge Danforth and Judge Symonds this morning, so the full court is now in session. It is expected that it will complete its labors to-morrow.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 2.—Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain, chosen last Winter Major-General of the Maine Militia, and commissioned, is here for the purpose of being qualified, which will be done to-day before a Justice of the Peace. All is quiet.

Solon Chase, the leader of the Greenbackers of the State of Maine, was interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press this evening, with the following result:

Mr. Chase—It has been reported that you do not favor the count-out?

A.—Well, I never favor anything that is wrong, and if any wrong has been committed, and I don't say there has been, then, of course, I don't approve of it.

Q.—How do your people feel about this matter?

A.—The Republicans are, of course, indignant; but outside of that party the people are willing to trust the regularly constituted authorities. Nothing else can be done, as far as I can see.

Q.—What is the remedy for the people if they have been wronged?

A.—The people's great tribunal, the Legislature, which is superior to and above the Governor and Council. I think the Governor and Council have performed their duty honestly and conscientiously, and if they have done wrong it has not been intentional. There are different ways in looking at a statutory law and in interpreting it. The Executive may have made mistakes, but these may be rectified by the courts.

Q.—Will all the counted-in members answer to the roll-call on the first day of the session?

A.—I certainly think so. Members counted in should feel under obligations to come here and take their seats and vote. Even though they might feel a little doubtful about the people sending them here, that would not prevent them from acting honestly. I believe that there is a good deal of common sense yet left in the breasts of the people.

Mr. Chase seemed to put great emphasis on the idea that the people must not forget that they owe allegiance to the regularly-constituted authorities. His position on these matters is regarded as one of much importance, as he is an acknowledged leader in the Greenback Party. It is reported that he will remain here until after the organization, and do his best to bring the Greenbackers into line.

The presence in this city of Col. Spurling, which has been the subject of no little comment and speculation, has no significance whatever as bearing upon the matters at issue. He was here from Chicago to visit his children, who reside in the eastern part of the State.

The military force is still kept at the State-house, being on duty during the night, but not in the day-time. To-night several persons went to the State-house on business, but were refused admission, not having the countersign. A gentleman who preceded them advanced to the outer door, giving three knocks. The guard within inquired, "Who comes?" The reply was made, "A friend." "Advance and give the countersign," was heard. "W. P. Low," was the answer, and the gentleman entered, while an arsenal guard closed the doors on others who were without the countersign. It may be well to state here, on the best authority, that no military company, or other organized body, has been raised to resist the State authorities, nor will there be. To-morrow is the day fixed upon for the gathering here of the Fusion members. It is thought that few will respond, as most of them will remain at their homes over Sunday. The Hon. W. P. Frye is expected to-morrow. Officers at the State-house have not shown a disposition to accept the city's tender of a Police force, but will employ men of their own selection.

Col. A. W. Wilder, of Skowhegan, was to-day renominated by the Governor as Railroad Commissioner, he having held the office about 15 years. The nomination seems to be distasteful to the Council, who, it is said, will not confirm him.

Gov. Garcelon returned to the city this afternoon.

SOCIALIST POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 2.—The Socialistic congress held its last session here yesterday, Delegate T. C. Brophy, of Boston, in the chair. An animated debate took place on the report of the Committee on a Platform, which, after several amendments had been made, was adopted. The preamble and platform do not differ from those adopted at Newark, N. J., in 1877. The question of nominating a candidate for President came up at the evening session, and was opposed by P. J. McGuire, of St. Louis; Mr. Winter, of New-York, and others, and was advocated by A. R. Parsons, of Chicago, and T. C. Brophy, of Boston. After four hours of heated discussion, Messrs. Parsons and Brophy carried their point. Caleb Pink, of Kings County, N. Y.; A. E. Bishop, of Chicago, and Osborn Ward were selected, and these will be referred to the party, the two names receiving the highest number of votes to be the candidates for President and Vice-President. Messrs. McGuire, of St. Louis; Van Potten, of Cincinnati; Wagner, of Brooklyn, and Winter, of St. Louis, persistently advocated a coalition, and charges were made during the session that an attempt was being made to "sell out."

GEN. GRANT IN SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, GA., Jan. 2.—Gen. Grant held a reception this morning at the City Exchange. A number of old West Pointers, citizens, and colored people called. The city authorities gave the party an excursion down the river to below Fort Jackson. In the afternoon the party was taken to Bonaventure Thunderbolt. In the evening Gens. Grant and Sheridan, and Fred Grant dined at the residence of Gen. H. R. Jackson, and met Gens. McLaws, Wayne, Lawton, and other Army officers. At night the Aldermen gave a serenade to Gen. Grant at the Screven House. The ex-President responded briefly, acknowledging the compliment and regretting his short stay in Savannah. The party will leave here at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon for Florida.

HAVANA, Jan. 2.—The Cuban authorities are making arrangements to give Gen. Grant a fitting reception. Captain-General Blanco being absent from the city, he has ordered his confidential Adjutant to receive Gen. Grant and tender him the hospitalities of the palace, where apartments are being prepared for his reception.

A SAVINGS BANK CLOSING.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 2.—The Capital Savings Bank suspended this morning. The bank is said to be solvent, but purposes going out of business. It promises to pay a first dividend of 10 per cent. on the principal to depositors on Jan. 10, and on the same day 4 per cent. on the interest account for the last six months. Other payments will be made as the assets are realized upon.

THE PENAL CODE OF UTAH.

HOW A MORMON LAW REACTED ON MORMONS AND HOW IT WAS REPEALED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—It is expected that Gov. Emery, of Utah, will arrive in this city to-morrow, as he left Salt Lake City Dec. 29, and that the President will not appoint his successor until the Governor shall have had an opportunity to refute, among other charges, the serious one that he signed the repeal of the law punishing "offenses against chastity, morality, and decency," friends of Gov. Emery having denied that he had anything to do with the repeal of such a law.

A representative of THE TIMES called to-night on Mr. James H. Mandeville, an attorney who has had occasion to become acquainted with the facts in the case, and was given a history of the law, with the circumstances attending its removal from the Utah statutes. This law was approved March 6, 1852, and it may be found on page 186 of the acts, resolutions, and Memorials passed at the several annual sessions of the Legislative Assembly of Utah Territory, which were first published by virtue of an act approved Jan. 19, 1855. The law consisted of 12 titles. In the third title it was substantially provided that adultery should be punished by imprisonment of from 3 to 10 years, or by a fine of from $300 to $1,000, or by both, in the discretion of the court. If one of the parties was married, then both were guilty of adultery. The cohabitation of unmarried persons, and open or gross lewdness on the part of persons married or unmarried, were to be punished by imprisonment of from 6 months to 10 years, and a fine of from $100 to $1,000. The punishment for keeping a house of ill-repute was imprisonment for not more than 10 years, or a fine of $500, or both. This law was enacted by the Mormons, but the Gentiles in later years began to prosecute the Mormons under it, and for self-protection the latter undertook its repeal. It has been said that the appeal was effected by other agency than that of Gov. Emery. The facts are as follows: In order to get rid of the obnoxious law, the Mormons avoided passing any act directly repealing it, but they ingeniously effected a repeal by making a civil and a criminal code for the Territory. These codes are embraced in a single volume, entitled, "Compiled Laws of Utah, 1876." The codification of the laws of Utah was authorized by an act of its Legislature, which was approved by Gov. Emery, Feb. 18, 1876. It would have been too barefaced a deed to have left out the law of 1852 entirely, so the Mormons left some of its provisions in the Penal Code, for the 12 titles related to offenses against the Territory, the lives and persons of individuals, property, larceny, forgery, and counterfeiting, public justice, malicious mischief, public health, public peace, justifiable killing, and a general definition of offenses; but for the offenses against chastity, morality, and decency they substituted under chapter 1 certain provisions against rape, abduction, and seduction. The punishment, as fixed by the code, was not so severe as under the law of 1852. Section 2,229 repeals the act in relation to crimes and punishments, approved March 18, 1852. The Committee of Codification completed its labors Nov. 28, 1876, and on the following day the Secretary of the Territory made his certificate, following the act authorizing the codification, and which may be found next following the title-page of the Code.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE PLANS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 2.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company to-day a dividend of 3 per cent. from the earnings of the current six months was declared, payable Feb. 1. A Director of the Louisville and Nashville says of its prosperity: "The earnings for the past six months were equivalent to a 5 per cent. dividend upon the capital stock, and but for the yellow fever epidemic would have been 7 per cent. The business of the road is unparalleled, and the rolling stock is inadequate to move the immense volume of business offering. It will require at least two months to clear the road of accumulated local freight waiting shipment." The Board of Directors also authorized a subscription to complete the Richmond and Three Forks Railroad, opening up the finest iron and coal region in Kentucky. The counties traversed by this road have already subscribed an amount which, in conjunction with the subscription expected from the Louisville and Nashville Road and the City of Louisville, assures the completion of this road at an early date. It is stated that the work upon the road will be rapidly pushed to completion.

A BALTIMORE WAREHOUSE BURNED.

SEVERAL THOUSAND BALES OF COTTON ON FIRE—LOSS ESTIMATED AT OVER $100,000.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 2.—A fire broke out at 8:30 o'clock last night in Baltimore in the four-story warehouse of Thurston & Harrison, Buchanan's Wharf, containing several thousand bales of cotton. The entire Fire Department was called out, but owing to the position of the warehouse on Buchanan's Wharf, between two docks, and bounded by very narrow streets, not more than four or five engines could be brought to bear effectively upon the fire. Several daring firemen who ventured in the building were overcome by suffocation, but were rescued.

At midnight the fire is still burning fiercely. Soon after 11 o'clock the two end walls fell from the fourth floor, and an hour later the whole of the rear wall fell. The steam-tug Convoy, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was brought into the dock and turned effective streams on the fire. The damage will exceed $100,000, the greater part of which is insured.

SHOT BY A BROTHER-IN-LAW.

AN ENCOUNTER GROWING OUT OF AN OFFENSIVE DEMAND FOR MONEY.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 2.—The shooting of W. H. H. Adams last night by his brother-in-law, ex-Mayor Harris, was the result of a family feud. A short time before midnight, on his way home, Harris entered a saloon in Seventh-street, near Central-avenue, but on seeing Adams he retired. The latter followed him and demanded money in an offensive and profane manner. Harris refused, and gave his opinion that his brother-in-law was an ungrateful scoundrel. Whereupon Adams felled him with a blow from a heavy cane. Harris then drew a pistol and fired squarely at Adams's head, the ball penetrating his left cheek, fracturing the upper jaw-bone, and lodging in the opposite side of the mouth, inflicting a painful but not dangerous wound. The men were taken to their homes. Harris, when told that Adams was not mortally wounded, said it would have been a good riddance to the community if the ball had been better directed. Harris won national reputation as Colonel in an Ohio regiment during the war, and he served two terms as Mayor. He claims that for 20 years he has been supporting Adams and his family, in the face of public opinion, for which the only gratitude has been increased demands for money.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO LITIGATION.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 2.—A bill was filed to-day in the United States Circuit Court, Judge Bond, against the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, praying for the appointment of a Receiver and an injunction against the present management of the canal. The suit is brought in the name of Daniel K. Stewart, a preferred bondholder, and sets forth that the act of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1878, chapter 58, was invalid, and the mortgage and bonds issued under that act are null and void as against him and the other holders of preferred bonds, because the act of 1878 takes from the said preferred bondholders the security for the payment of their bonds, acquired under previous acts of the Assembly. The bill also charges mismanagement by the President and Directors of the canal company in the application of its funds, and asks that they be enjoined from exercising any of the powers, functions, and franchises of the corporation, and from issuing any bonds under the act of 1878. Judge Bond appointed the first Monday of February for the hearing. The counsel representing the complainant are Messrs. Marshal & Fisher, Johnson & Poe, and Archibald Stirling, Jr., of this city, and Joseph Bryan, of Richmond, Va. The State of Maryland is interested more largely in the canal than any other party, having more than $20,000,000 in it.

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS

THE FRENCH POLITICAL CHANGES.

THE GERMAN AND PAPAL AMBASSADORS CONGRATULATE M. DE FREYCINET—REGRET AT THE CHANGE IN THE BERLIN MISSION.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—At President Grévy's reception to the diplomatic representatives on New Year's Day, Prince Hohenlohe, the German Ambassador at Paris, addressing M. De Freycinet, the new President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a loud tone said: "I am charged by Prince Bismarck to tell you, in the name of my Government, that notwithstanding the regret we feel at the departure of Count de St. Vallier from Berlin, we see no reason why our relations with the present Cabinet should not bear the impress of the same sentiments of cordiality and peace we felt and manifested with regard to the preceding Cabinet. I may add, for my own part, that I rejoice to be the bearer of these words, which exactly harmonize with the feelings of esteem I cherish toward yourself, and to enter into official relations with you, thus performing an agreeable and reassuring mission."

The Papal Nuncio, addressing M. De Freycinet, said: "I rejoice to see placed at the head of the Cabinet a man whose broad and conciliatory views, lofty character, and sentiments of toleration are well known, on whom we can rely to wield power in the most equitable and sincerely liberal manner, and in whom we are certain to find a strictly impartial support."

M. De Freycinet in the course of his reply said that he cherished no hostility to the Catholic religion; that he profoundly respected it; he only wished to remove it from too close contact with political affairs, so as to rescue it from confusion which might paralyze its efforts and create difficulties and embarrassments and cause regrets. M. De Freycinet is a Protestant.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—A Berlin dispatch says the steps taken to induce Count de St. Vallier, the French Ambassador, to remain in Berlin, have been in vain.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—A Paris dispatch says that M. Waddington is being subjected to strong pressure to induce him to accept the Berlin Embassy.

THE SITUATION IN THE EAST.

SETTLEMENT OF MINISTER LAYARD'S CONTROVERSY WITH THE PORTE—THE GUSINJE TROUBLE.

LONDON, Jan 2.—A dispatch from Vienna says: "From a long conference between Sir Austen Layard, British Ambassador, and the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, it is concluded that the differences growing out of the affair of the German missionary and the condemned priest have been nearly settled."

A correspondent at Constantinople says: "Sir Austen Layard, the British Ambassador here, had a long interview with the Sultan on Wednesday last. It is understood that Ahmed Tawfik, the Mohammedan priest, will be liberated, and that Mr. Koeller, the German missionary, will have his papers returned. A written, but not formal, apology will be made for the Porte's illegal acts. Minister Layard will waive his demand for the dismissal of the Minister of Police on receiving assurance that he was not responsible for the arrests."

Reuter's Constantinople dispatch confirms the above account of the interview on Wednesday between Minister Layard and the Sultan. The priest, Ahmed Tewfik, will be removed temporarily to a town in the interior, to secure him against possible violence. The Minister of Police has given satisfactory explanations regarding the treatment of Mr. Koeller and the priest.

The Porte has sent a dispatch to its representatives abroad, denying the statement telegraphed on Dec. 25, from Vienna, to the effect that the Albanians were expressing their dissatisfaction at the cession of Gusinje and Plava to Montenegro, by plundering and burning Greek churches and the houses of Christians in Prisrend. The dispatch says that, on the contrary, perfect order reigns in Prisrend and in the towns nearest to the Montenegrin frontier.

CAIRO, Jan. 2.—Gordon Pasha has arrived here.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—A Vienna correspondent says that notwithstanding the assertion of the Porte to the contrary, the priest, Ahmed Tewfik, has been sentenced to death—not by the ordinary Judges, but by an ecclesiastical tribunal. The Prefect of Police has voluntarily resigned.

Reuter's Constantinople dispatch announces that diplomatic relations between the Porte and Great Britain will probably be resumed on Saturday.

IN DANGER OF INUNDATION.

SEVERAL GREAT RIVERS MUCH SWOLLEN—VIENNA AND PESTH THREATENED WITH A FLOOD.

VIENNA, Jan. 2.—A sudden thaw causes apprehensions that Vienna and Pesth will be flooded.

WIESBADEN, Jan. 2.—The rivers Rhine and Main are swollen in consequence of ice blocking their currents. The towns of Ruesselsheim, Kostheim, Floersheim, and Rudesheim are inundated. There is great alarm in the neighboring districts.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—A dispatch from Paris says: "The flood in the Seine is becoming very serious. Great blocks of floating ice have made a clean breach of 200 feet in the temporary wooden bridge opposite the Invalides. The river is still rising fast."

A Vienna correspondent reports that the danger from the flood in the Danube is increasing. The merchants are trying to carry their corn to places of safety. The towns of Krems and Stein, both on the Danube, have been partly flooded. Thousands of people were watching Thursday night and Friday, expecting the river to flood Vienna.

DISTRESS IN EUROPE.

FAMINE AND DISEASE IN RUSSIA—THE IRISH RELIEF FUND.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 2.—The *Golos* asserts that the country between the Rivers Volga and Don is famine-stricken, and that many persons have already perished. The Prefect of Tsaritsin has arrived in St. Petersburg to urge contributions for the relief of the people of that place, where famine and typhus fever have appeared.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The Bank of England has voted £500 toward the fund instituted by the Lord Mayor of London for the relief of the distress in Ireland, which fund now amounts to £3,000.

There were land meetings yesterday at Rathdrum, Wicklow, Tully, near Clifden, Scryne, and Sligo. Several thousand persons attended these meetings.

DUBLIN, Jan. 2.—The Lord Mayor has opened at the Mansion House an Irish relief fund, and £1,500 have already been subscribed.

An influential deputation, headed by the Marquis of Hamilton, has waited upon the Right Hon. James Lowther, Under Secretary for Ireland, to ask his aid in procuring a loan of £35,000 for the construction of a railway from Donegal to Castle Caldwell as a relief work. Mr. Lowther promised to lay the matter before the Treasury.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LISBON, Jan. 2.—The latest news from the Azores represents that heavy storms have occurred there, causing much damage to shipping.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 2.—The *Golos* protests against the recent attempt on the Czar's life being made an excuse for reactionary measures.

M. Walujeff has been appointed to succeed Count Paul Ignatieff as President of the Ministerial Committee and member of the Council of State.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—A dispatch from Berlin says: "All attempts to raise the German iron-clad Grosser Kurfürst being fruitless, the Admiralty is considering the advisability of blowing up the vessel, with a view to recovering the material in fragments."

Gen. Roberts reports, under date of Dec. 31, that the country is quiet. His communications have been restored. Many people are returning to Kabul, and supplies are being sent in.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—A dispatch from Kabul says: "The Military Commission has reassembled to try prisoners, 10 of whom have been sentenced to be hanged on the 30th. One was proved to have killed Mr. Jenkyns, the Secretary of Major Cavagnari's Embassy."

A Vienna dispatch confirms the statement of a Berlin correspondent yesterday, that a number of Russian officers have recently been imprisoned upon charges of complicity in the Nihilist movement, and cites various instances of arrests of officers. Polish newspapers report the recent arrest of over 100 Nihilists in Warsaw.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg states that Gen. Skobeleff has presented a very long report upon the German Army to the Czar, who has been going through it carefully for several days.

A Paris dispatch announces that the composer Wagner is seriously ill at Bayreuth.

A Madrid dispatch says the Government continues to prosecute the opposition press. Seventeen journals in Madrid and 11 in the Provinces are awaiting sentence.

A correspondent at Vienna reports that immense quantities of war material have been sent by way of Odessa for a new expedition to Merv.

CRIME AND ITS RESULTS.

PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES—OFFENSES REPORTED YESTERDAY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Miss Lucy W. R. Horton, who shot John H. Morgan, son of Senator Morgan, of Alabama, yesterday, was arraigned in the Police Court this morning. Mr. Morgan not being able to appear on account of his injury, the case was continued, and Miss Horton was released on giving bonds in the sum of $1,000. Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood became her surety.

Collector Young telegraphs Commissioner Raum from Raleigh, N. C., to-day as follows: "General Deputies Sorrell and Moore report the capture of three illicit distilleries in Moore County, yesterday, run by Bryan and Ritter, James D. Thomas and James Cockburn. The Ritters attacked our guide at his house after the departure of the Deputies. A conflict ensued, and a brother of our guide cut one of the assailants about the face."

Collector Clark telegraphs from Atlanta as follows: "The Deputies report the seizure of 2 illicit rum and 4 grain distilleries, 2 horses, wagon, 10 gallons of spirits, and the destruction of large quantities of beer, mash, and spirits. The affairs in the district are unchanged, and the outlaws are still defiant."

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—In the case of John N. Buzzell, on trial at East Cambridge for the murder of an infant, the jury this morning rendered a verdict of not guilty.

OMEMEE, Canada, Jan. 2.—The store of Thomas Stephenson, in this place, was entered by burglars last night. They blew open the safe and took from it mortgages, notes, &c., valued at $25,000.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Jan. 2.—Thomas C. Thurston killed W. W. Embry yesterday afternoon. Embry was the man who shot Col. Anthony, of the Leavenworth *Times*, about four years ago. He and Thurston were partners in the publication of a Sunday paper, which is in business troubles. They had been quarreling for a week, having had each other arrested on counter charges of embezzlement. Thurston was playing cards in a saloon yesterday afternoon, when Embry, having given bail on his arrest, entered and approached the table. Thurston drew a revolver and shot him through the heart, so that he died inside of three hours. Thurston was arrested, and asserts that he shot in self-defense, because he believed Embry intended to kill him.

VAN WERT, Ohio, Jan. 2.—An attempt was made by Sheriff Stith, Constable Redrup, and two others last night to arrest the men suspected of the murder of Bernard Pickens, at Delphos, on Christmas Eve, the murderers securing $1,500 after having tortured Mrs. Pickens until she disclosed its hiding-place. When the Sheriff entered a house to make the arrest, he recognized Christ. Groserman, with two strangers, and demanded their surrender. Groserman drew a revolver and shot the Sheriff twice in the arm and once in the hand. He then turned out the lights, and a general firing began, the Sheriff receiving two shots in the breast, and Redrup two, one of which, in the left breast, went through his body, causing a mortal wound. Groserman and one man escaped, but the third was captured; he refused to give his name. On search being made $400 in silver were found in his valise, and between $400 and $500 in currency among his clothes. The officers are certain that they were on the right track. Sheriff Stith's recovery is doubtful, and Redrup's death is certain.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 2.—Joseph C. Letson, ex-County Collector, convicted of embezzling $10,000 of the county funds, was to-day sentenced to two years in the State Prison, with hard labor, and $500 fine.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 2.—All the indictments in the legislative cases were quashed at an adjourned session of the court this afternoon. No new evidence was offered by the prosecution, and the defense submitted the same evidence in Leisenring's case as was offered in the case of Salter.

NORWICH, Conn., Jan 2.—Burglars last night entered the stores of Cady & Gorman and John Manning, at Norwich Town, and carried away about $140 in money and goods from the safes.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2.—G. M. Berry, a Deputy under the late Sheriff Nunan, who was engaged in closing up the affairs of the late administration, has fled. He is a defaulter to the amount of $20,000 or more.

GALLIPOLIS, Ohio, Jan. 2.—A party of seven or eight men visited the house of Guy Frey last night, evidently for the purpose of robbery, he having received payment the preceding day for some property which he had sold. Frey ordered them to leave the place, which they refused to do. He then fired on them, and they fled, after which he went peacefully to bed. This morning Frey found in his front yard the body of a dead stranger, whom no one has been able to identify.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Jan. 2.—The British ship *Star of India* was about to proceed to sea this morning when seven of the crew refused to work, alleging they did not get enough to eat. The Captain made a complaint to the authorities, and a posse of police brought the men ashore. The magistrate sentenced them to six weeks in prison.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 2.—R. W. Huntington and Thomas Hassam, Directors of the late Citizens' Savings Bank, were to-day indicted by the Grand Jury for felonious and wilful concealment of facts relative to the condition of the bank in subscribing to and transmitting to the State Treasurer, for official publication, a false and fraudulent statement of the condition of the bank at the close of business June 20, 1879, with intent to deceive and defraud the public. They were held in $20,000 bail each. Huntington was also attorney for the bank.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Jan. 2.—Frederick W. Kelly, an officer of the Mount Holly National Bank, was arrested to-day, and, upon being confronted with evidences of his guilt, admitted that he was a defaulter, and turned over all his property to the bank, which will probably cover the amount of his deficiency. He waived a hearing, and in default of bail was committed to jail.

CHARLESTOWN, West Va., Jan. 2.—Edward Palmer shot John Wells three times through the heart to-night. Both had been drinking. Palmer escaped.

BRADFORD, Penn., Jan. 2.—A quarrel arose between John Schilling, a respectable German, and a negro named Johnson, at a dance in Allegany, N. Y., on New Year's Eve, when the latter drew a knife and stabbed the German, just above the heart. The wound will in all probability prove fatal. The negro was arrested, but broke away from the officer this morning and escaped.

CHASTISED FOR A SLANDER.

YARMOUTH, Nova Scotia, Jan. 2.—Dr. Parr walked into the bookstore of Ryerson & Crosby a few days ago, and publicly caned Mr. Nathaniel Crosby, of that firm. This caused great excitement, public caning being a new mode of punishment in this quiet town. The men move in the first circles of society. Dr. Parr is an American. He served as a Lieutenant in the Confederate Navy, and will be remembered as one of those who, after leaving Halifax, seized a steamer on the high seas, during which seizure several of the crew were killed, and took her into a Southern port, and for which crime he was arrested when on a visit to Boston last year, but released on bonds. Mr. Crosby is a gentleman of small stature and generally respected. It appears Mr. Crosby had circulated a story reflecting on the character of a lady of the Doctor's acquaintance. Mr. Crosby is now confined to his bed, and the result may prove serious. The Doctor is now under bonds to keep the peace for brutally assaulting a gentleman some time ago.

TWO BRAVE YOUNG AMERICANS.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 23.—Two young Americans, George Green, of Texas, and Frank Senter, of Boston, were in a mail coach recently, near Guanajuato, when it was attacked by a band of 20 robbers, armed with Winchester rifles. The young men fought the whole band, killing five and wounding several, and compelling the remainder to retreat. Mr. Green was slightly wounded.

A STABBING AFFRAY.

FREEPORT, Long Island, Jan. 2.—Bergen Smith, 18 years old, stabbed Melvin Smith twice in the back, once in the side, and once in the breast last night. The wounds are very dangerous, but are not supposed to be fatal. Both of the men reside in this place. They had quarreled several times during the day.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS IN BLOOM.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 2.—The season here thus far has been so remarkably mild that strawberry plants are in bloom in the gardens around the city.

A SICK MAN'S TESTIMONY

BEN. STEVENS EXAMINED IN THE HAYDEN CASE.

HE IS BORNE INTO COURT IN AN INVALID'S CHAIR—SEVERAL OF THE PRISONER'S STATEMENTS CONTRADICTED—STEVENS'S RELATIONS WITH THE STANNARD FAMILY.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 2.—The most interesting feature of to-day's proceedings in the Hayden trial, and perhaps the most interesting one of the whole trial, was the appearance of the sick witness, Benjamin Stevens, on the stand. Stevens's intimacy with the Stannard family made him an important witness in the case, while the suspicion entertained in certain quarters that he knew more concerning the death of Mary Stannard than he cared to make public, added to the interest felt in the testimony. The old man had been reported for some time as being at the point of death, but neither his physical appearance to-day, nor the manner in which he fenced with his cross-examiner, indicated a very near approach to death's door. His unexpected ability to testify will have the effect of lengthening the trial, as in their cross-examination the defense evidently laid the foundation for a considerable amount of new evidence in surrebuttal. As there was no possibility of finishing the evidence to-morrow, if a session was held, the court decided to adjourn until next Tuesday. The arguments will probably not be reached before the latter part of next week.

The first witness of the day, Mrs. Loren Stevens, recollected seeing Charles Hawley and his sister, Imogene Stannard, leave the parsonage together between 10 and 11 o'clock on the evening of the oyster supper. She saw Mr. Hayden at the supper early in the evening, but did not see him between 10:30 and 12 o'clock. On cross examination, the witness said she noticed Mr. Hayden's absence particularly because he was one of the managers of the entertainment.

Oramel Huntington, of Wallingford, testified to meeting Mr. Hayden in Rockland about 11 o'clock on the forenoon after the homicide; Walter L. Green was with witness, and they conversed with Mr. Hayden about Mary Stannard's death; Mr. Hayden said Mary had got into trouble, and that perhaps, to save herself from shame a second time, had committed suicide; Mr. Hayden also said that if a knife had been found, the jury would have brought in a verdict of suicide.

"Do you know whether the jury had at that time brought in a verdict?" asked Mr. Waller.

"I do not," answered the witness.

"You understood Mr. Hayden to say, then, that if the jury could find a knife they would bring in a verdict of suicide?"

"The witness did not say that," interrupted Mr. Watrous. "He said the jury would have brought in a verdict of suicide had they found a knife."

On cross-examination the witness said he did not know that Mary Stannard's body had been opened at the time of the conversation.

Walter L. Green was next called, and corroborated the preceding witness's account of the conversation with Mr. Hayden.

At the opening of the afternoon session the court-room was even more crowded, if that were possible, than at any time since the trial began, the cause being the general expectation that Benjamin Stevens was to tell his story. This expectation was realized, and at 2 o'clock the much-talked-of witness was borne into the court-room in a large chair. The chair was placed in the witness-box, Mr. Stevens occupying it in a reclining position. He exhibited some signs of weakness, and looked worn from illness, but did not appear as men usually do when at the point of death. Near him sat Drs. Sanford, Jewett, and White, prepared to render any medical service necessary. Mr. Stevens answered the questions of counsel in a moderately loud, but rather indistinct, voice. His testimony was substantially as follows:

"My full name is Benjamin Stevens. I was 62 years old last March. I have resided in Rockland nearly all my life, and have known Charles Stannard, the father of the murdered girl, ever since he was a little boy. I knew Mary Stannard, and on the day of her death I was at her father's house, arriving there about 8 or 9 o'clock in the morning. Mr. Hayden came to the house while I was there. I did not see him until he came into the house. I was sitting in the front room, and he and Stannard walked by me into the kitchen. After they had been gone about two minutes, they came back and passed out at the front door. I was still sitting in the front room. As Mr. Hayden passed through the room he said something about the day being a warm one. I was not out of doors at any time while Mr. Hayden was there, and I did not see him when he drove away."

"Mr. Hayden has said," said Mr. Waller, "that you and Mary Stannard were out of doors and leaning over the fence while he was there. Is that true?"

"It is not," replied the witness, and continued: "I didn't see Mary until after Hayden had gone. She was lazing around, sitting down on one chair and then on another, and then on the bed."

"Did Hayden talk to you that day about buying lumber?" asked Mr. Waller.

"No, Sir," replied the witness.

"Did you have any conversation with Hayden that day other than that to which you have testified?"

"No, Sir."

Continuing his story, the witness said: "I ate dinner with the Stannard family that noon. This was not an unusual occurrence, as I had no one at home to cook for me. Charles Stannard was working for me about that time, and I was accustomed to take meals at his house. Mary went away after dinner. She had previously said she was going to get enough black-berries for a pie; I don't remember that she asked me where she could find berries, but when she spoke about going I said: 'There are enough on the hill.' She said, 'That's where I'm going,' and I said, 'Then you know where they are.' I think Charles Stannard left the house before I did. He went out of the south door and I went out of the other door. I went down the road, and don't remember seeing Mr. Stannard or Mary after I left the house. I went directly home by the road, meeting Mrs. Ward, the deaf woman, and Edgar Stevens's boy on the way. I was at home all that afternoon until 6 o'clock. I heard of Mary Stannard's death some time the next morning."

The cross-examination of this witness was conducted by Mr. Jones, whose first question was:

"Did you see Mary alive after crossing the road to go berrying?"

"No, Sir," replied the witness.

"Did you see the body Wednesday morning?"

"I went into the room where the corpse was."

"Did you examine the wound in the throat?"

"No, Sir; there was no one to show it to me."

"Were not Charles Stannard and Susan Hawley there?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Then what do you mean by saying there was no one to show you the body?"

"I mean no one whom I liked to ask."

"When did you first see the wound on the head?"

"Wednesday, I think."

"Mr. Stevens, have you any knowledge of the weapon with which that wound was made?"

"No, Sir."

"Have you ever had a black oak club about a foot and a half long with which you said that wound was made?"

"No, Sir."

"Have you ever said you had a club with blood and hair on it, and that it fitted the wound in the head?"

"No, Sir."

"Do you know Charles Stevell and George Talmadge, of Durham?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Did you see either or both of them within a day or two after the homicide?"

"Yes, Sir, I saw both of them near the Stannard house the day before the funeral."

"What was said?"

"I said I couldn't talk with them. I didn't want to expose myself."

"Were you afraid you would criminate yourself?"

"No, Sir."

"Then why did you say you didn't want to expose yourself?"

"I didn't say so, did I?"

"Did you not say so?"

"If I did, I didn't mean it."

"Why would you not talk with those men?"

"I suppose I could have talked with them if

I had wanted to. The reason why I didn't talk to them was because I feared I would have to go upon the stand and testify. Supposing I had told them one story and then gone the other side of the fence and told another?"

"I should say it was evidence of guilt, if you ask me," said Mr. Jones, who then asked: "Are you ready to swear that you have stated all the conversation you had with these gentlemen?"

"I don't recollect anything more."

"You said nothing to these men about a black oak club?"

"Not that I recollect."

The witness was cross-examined at length concerning the circumstances of Hayden's call at the Stannard house on the morning of the day of the homicide, under which he did not deviate materially from his original statement. He swore positively that he had no such conversation with Hayden that day, as the latter had testified to. He said that on the morning of the homicide he gave Mary $5 with which to buy provisions at the store. She had been counting out the change to him in the front room just before Hayden's arrival. He had eaten and slept at the Stannards' whenever he pleased for about two years. He frequently furnished provisions for the house without making any charge for them. He might have told Mary she would find blackberries up by Big Rock. He knew there were berries there because he and Charles Stannard had been there the Sunday before. He had sometimes gone from his house to the Stannards' through the woods by Big Rock. He might have testified at Madison that he frequently went that way. The day of the homicide was a hot one, and witness supposed it was shady in the woods.

"Then why," asked Mr. Jones, "did you walk around by the road when you might have gone by a shorter way through the woods?"

"Because I thought as there was no breeze stirring that it would be hotter in the woods than in the road."

"Didn't you testify in Madison that you saw no one on your way home that day except Edgar Stevens's children?"

"I think likely enough I did."

"How was it you didn't remember meeting Mrs. Wood?"

"I didn't think of it till after she testified."

"Did you not say to Frederick Dowd that they'd found a woman who would swear she saw you on the way home that afternoon, and you guessed, by ——, she'd swear, also, that she saw Hayden up by the spring?"

"No, Sir."

"Did you see Sherman Buell and Frederick Dowd during the Madison trial?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Did you tell them the route you took on your way home on the afternoon of the homicide?"

"No."

"Didn't you tell them you should tell a very different story when you testified again?"

"I don't think I did."

"Did you in any way intimate to Mr. Buell that you intended to falsify when you came on the stand?" asked Mr. Waller, resuming the direct examination of the witness.

"No, Sir."

"Have you ever had improper intercourse with—"

"I object," interrupted Mr. Watrous, and the question was withdrawn. The examination of the witness was concluded after a few further questions, and the sick man was carried out of the court-room.

Oscar Stevens was next called, and testified that he was a member of the Rockland Coroner's jury, and heard Mr. Hayden state that he left his house on the afternoon of the homicide about 1:30 o'clock. He further testified that on the morning after the homicide Mr. Hayden piloted him and a number of others to Big Rock.

Court, at 6 o'clock, adjourned until Tuesday.

TIDINGS OF MARINE LOSS.

DISASTERS REPORTED TO VESSELS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The British brig Willie, Capt. Casey, has arrived in Mumble's Roads. She has lost her mainmast, had bulwark damaged and her decks swept.

The British bark St. Nicholas, Capt. Whitney, from New-York Nov. 29, for Rotterdam, last reported off Dover, Dec. 27, is ashore at Zandvoort.

The British bark W. H. Jenkins, Capt. Baker, from Philadelphia Nov. 25, for Hamburg, has arrived in the Downs. She lost five of her crew overboard. She has also been in collision.

The British ship Otago, Capt. Cringle, before reported at Bremen damaged by ice, was beached—not the German bark Jason, Capt. Albrecht, as before reported. Both vessels were damaged by ice. The Otago has now floated.

The crew of the Italian ship Ravenna Padre, before reported abandoned at sea, has been saved and landed in France.

The Italian bark Tre Sorelle, Capt. Consigliere, from New-York Nov. 26, for Queenstown, is ashore at Galway, having lost her anchors.

The Spanish bark Enrique, Capt. Ammuniategui, from New-Orleans for Leith, before reported ashore near St. Catherine's Point, is breaking up. Her main and mizzen masts are gone.

The German bark Inveralien, Capt. Seulitz, at Queenstown from Philadelphia, lost boats and bulwarks, and had her pumps choked. She is leaky.

The German bark America, Capt. Kausch, at Liverpool, from New-York Dec. 1, encountered heavy weather, and is leaky.

The Norwegian bark Maury, Capt. Hansen, from Plymouth Dec. 24 for New-York, has put into Queenstown, having encountered heavy weather.

The British bark Torryburn, Capt. Robbins, from Baltimore Nov. 26, which arrived at Belfast yesterday, encountered heavy weather, lost sails, and sprung her mizzen-mast. She is leaky.

The British bark Espiegle, Capt. Clark, from Baltimore Dec. 13 for Queenstown, has arrived at Falmouth. She lost boats and had her wheel smashed.

YARMOUTH, Nova Scotia, Jan. 2.—Capt. Swayne, of the schooner Cupola, at Lockport, from Barbados, reports that he left Cancoa on Dec. 16, and on Dec. 20 encountered a serious gale. At 7 A. M. on Dec. 22 the Cupola shipped a tremendous sea, which flooded the deck and carried away pens to leeward containing 36 sheep, split the mainsail, which was furled on the boom, started the forward house, split the bowsprit, and also washed away the mate, Samuel Swayne. The vessel was brought to the wind, and a boat put out, but it was staved by the sea before it could get away from the vessel, and the vessel was obliged to drift away without rendering any assistance to the mate, who was lost.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Jan. 2.—The brig Lena, of Liverpool, Nova Scotia, from Jamaica, for Halifax, with coffee and rum, became a total wreck on Flat Mud Island, near Yarmouth, during a thick fog. The coffee will be saved in a damaged condition, and the rum will probably be saved.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, Jan. 2.—The Eleanor Jane, owned by Joseph E. Woodworth, of Kingsport, Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, was totally wrecked at [illegible] Bluff, near the mouth of Deligent River, Parrsborough; no insurance.

The schooner Madoya, owned in St. George, loaded with laths, from St. John, went ashore at Centreville, Grand Manan last Thursday night. The schooner will probably prove a total wreck.

PEOPLE WHO DO NOT RECEIVE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Born abroad, I have lived in New-York only three years, and have just had my first experience in New Year's calls. Many others have doubtless had the same, and I wonder whether any of them have felt my sensations.

For a new-comer, I have quite a circle of acquaintances. Many ladies whom I have met at the country houses of friends have kindly sent me invitations to receptions, and have cordially asked me to call upon them. With my Winter months fully occupied with pressing work, I have found it impossible to accept these invitations, and yet I disliked to show the apparent rudeness of neglect. Under these circumstances, I concluded to take my holiday on the 1st of January, and make some of the calls to which I had been so frequently invited. Taking a carriage, I set out about 11 o'clock, promising myself the renewal of many charming acquaintances.

Arriving at the first house upon my list, and ringing the bell, which was answered by an intelligent looking servant, I inquired for Mrs. ——. The answer was that she was not receiving. I thought that, perhaps, she was ill, but was told that she was neither ill nor had she had a death or birth in her family—that, in fact, she was at home, but did not care to see her friends on this one particular day. I turned away in surprise, but this was nothing to my experience at the next house. There I saw a little basket hanging on the bell-knob. I had seen crape and white ribbon in such places, and, of course, knew what they mean; but this basket perplexed me not a little. Just then a gentleman friend came up the steps and explained the mystery. He told me that the lady was not receiving, and that, not wishing to give her servants the annoyance of opening the door, had adopted this device for saving them the trouble. Not being used to such customs, I must confess that I felt a little indignant and concluded to go home. However, I resolved to try one more house, and there, finding the ladies in, was greeted so warmly that I continued my visits. At about half the houses on my list I saw the little basket on the door or was told that the ladies were not receiving. Now, I am perplexed to know whether this is regarded as true politeness here. Among those whom I found at home were ladies of the first position in society, so I concluded that fashion had not set its ban upon the day. Did the others close their doors because they thought it ultra elegant, or because they would not take the trouble to receive their friends? Should a gentleman, in either case, give himself the trouble to call again?

AN ENGLISHMAN.

ASKING A CHANGE IN THE TARIFF.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—A petition has been circulating among railroad men, and receiving signatures generally, which urges Congress to reduce the tariff on imported steel rails from $28 to $10 per ton.

THE PACIFIC COAST WAR

THE TERRIFIC BATTLE OF PISAGUA.

STORMING THE HEIGHTS—FIERCE VALOR OF THE CHILIANS—DISGRACEFUL ATTACK UPON WOMEN IN LIMA—SOME RESULTS OF THE WAR.

Correspondence of the San Francisco Chronicle.

CALLAO, Peru, Nov. 18.—Next to Iquique, Pisagua was the most important port Peru possessed for the export of nitrate and the different minerals which are found in abundance in the district of Tarapaca. With its loss the important revenues derived from these sources have ceased, leaving Peru to rely on guano sales and inland taxes for the money necessary to furnish supplies for the war. How long this source will remain open can only be conjectured, but judging by the late doings of the Chilians, and the tone of the press here, it is believed the guano shipments will be stopped unless the foreign creditors of Peru cause their Governments to interfere. The people here are now taxed to their last farthing, and increased taxation would be almost certain to provoke a violent outbreak. Yet, notwithstanding the impecunious condition of Peru, she manages to raise the funds to purchase large quantities of munitions of war in Europe and elsewhere. Her Army only costs for the feeding of the men. On the morning of Nov. 2 the Chilian fleet, under the command of Capt. Latorre, appeared in front of the town of Pisagua, and, after sounding and dragging for torpedoes that the enemy might have planted in the harbor, ranged in line of battle at a distance of 800 yards from the shore. The fleet consisted of one ironclad and five corvettes, viz., the O'Higgins, Covadonga, Magallanes, Loa and Angamos. Besides these there were eight transports carrying the invading force, which were so distributed as to be covered by the guns of the Chilian men-of-war. To defend the place the Peruvians had 16 guns of heavy calibre and two batteries of light field-pieces. The heavy guns were mounted in three parapet batteries, *en barbette*. One battery of four guns was located on the south of the town, another of six guns in the centre, and another of six guns on the north. Triple lines of rifle-pits covered their front, while an inner covered the crests of the hills which surround Pisagua.

The allied force consisted of 1,000 Peruvians and about 1,200 Bolivians, all under the command of Lieut.-Col. Isaac Recabarren. The attacking force was under the command of Gen. Escala, and numbered 8,000 men. At 7 A. M. a shower of shells from the men-of-war announced to the Bolivians that the attack had commenced, the forts on shore replying in a spirited manner, but with little effect. During this artillery duel the troops on the transports were getting the surf-boats launched and embarking in them, each boat being crowded to its utmost capacity. The first party, on reaching the shore, were met with a galling fire from the infantry in the intrenchments. The fire of the Chilian fleet was accordingly concentrated on the intrenchments and caused the more advanced Bolivian troops to retire to the breastworks at the base of the hills. As the town was now burning in several places, vast volumes of smoke enveloped the place and completely hid from view the combatants. Large quantities of saltpetre stored along the water-front now took fire, and, covered by the smoke therefrom, the Chilians in another attempt succeeded in landing. The Atacama and Zapadores were the first battalions to land. They numbered 2,000 men, 500 of whom were killed or wounded before reaching the shore. The fire from the Chilian ships was now directed along the whole of the enemy's front, under cover of which the Chilian troops formed in line of battle, preparatory to storming the heights, for as yet the work had only begun. Soon the order was passed to charge, which was nobly responded to with a huzza and *vivas Chile*. Now commenced a most difficult assault. The heights on which the allies were posted consisted of a succession of sharp hills rising one above the other, the sides in many places being formed with a face nearly perpendicular. Deep gullies, alternating with rugged rocks, cactus, and loose sand, composed the ground over which the Chilians must fight before reaching the summit, about 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. In addition to these natural obstacles were the successive lines of rifle-pits. Notwithstanding all this, the Chilians were equal to the task, pushed forward with a will and enthusiasm which would have done credit to veteran soldiers. The perilous ascent was now made by the invaders under a withering fire, which, however, did not cause the assaulting column to falter. The skirmishers of the first line disappeared like snow under a tropical sun, but their places were quickly filled. The Chilians now reached the forts, and in the face of a terrific fire of grape and canister, mounted the parapets and swiftly drove the enemy from his guns. Onward and upward they pressed, and, notwithstanding the gallant resistance made by the Bolivians, the allies were driven from their stronghold, and they retired in great disorder by the railroad in the direction of Iquique. At 1:30 P. M. the Chilian colors waved over Pisagua, the fight having lasted from 7 A. M. The Chilians took but few prisoners, as it appeared from reliable sources that they neither asked nor accepted quarter. The losses in killed and wounded of the Chilians amounted to about 600, while that of the allies reached between 300 and 400.

At the time the above fight was going on the Chilians had landed 1,500 men at Junin, a small coast town 25 miles to the southward, and captured the Bolivians stationed there without loss. Thence the column marched and effected a junction with the main Chilian column at a point about 15 miles to the south-east of Pisagua. At about 5 P. M. the united command halted there and went into bivouac for the night, to await the arrival of supplies from the coast. The result of the above engagement once more proves the fighting qualities of the Chilians to be of the highest order, for so far in the present war they have nobly kept to their work whenever engaged, and if they have not always been victorious they have at least lost without dishonor. The same can also be said of the Bolivians in the above fight, for they were only driven by superior numbers. The same cannot be said of the lower order of Peruvians, however, for at the storming of Pisagua they at first precipitately fled, and it was with difficulty that they could be reformed on the crest of the bluffs overlooking that place. The taking of Pisagua by the Chilians was a most brilliant affair, and should take its place in history with the storming of the Heights of Abraham, of Chapultepec, of Missionary Ridge, and of Lookout Mountain. It has caused a considerable feeling of gloom and despair at Lima and Callao, principally on account of the disastrous pecuniary losses entailed. To a person who has observed the noble traits of character which the late Admiral Grau possessed, one would think that he stood out as a faithful prototype of the Peruvian people. Such is not the case, however, for, from late events which transpired in this city, your correspondent is forced to believe otherwise. Upon the receipt of the news announcing the loss of Pisagua, an unfounded rumor was circulated in Lima and Callao to the effect that the Chilian soldiery had treated Peruvian women with gross brutality. This rumor spread like wildfire, and finally the streets were filled with abandoned Peruvian women, and with the lower classes of both sexes. A large number of native Chilian women reside here and in Lima, many of them being married to foreigners, while others belong to the abandoned order. A cry was raised of "Death to the Chilinos," and a rush was made for the quarter where the latter class of Chilian women live. Upward of 20 or 30 of them were ruthlessly seized by the infuriated mob of viragos, denuded of their clothing, dragged through the streets by the hair, and pelted with rocks until they were in a frightful condition of suffering. Two or three were jumped upon, kicked, cut, and otherwise mangled, and left lifeless in the street without any covering over their bodies. After turning over about 60 Chilian women to the Provost guard, the mob made a rush for the Hotel de Iquique, where respectable Chilian women live. There the same scenes were enacted as before, if not worse, as by this time the viragos were inflamed by liquor and were encouraged by a large number of the National Guard, who were mingled among the crowd, and were also under the influence of intoxicants. What were the authorities doing while this hellish work was in progress, may be asked. Nothing. At last, when the Captain of the post concluded that these riotous demonstrations were increasing in magnitude, and when he saw that the mob was commencing to plunder, he ordered a company of troops to clear the streets. This force, under the Sub-Prefect, made a charge with fixed bayonets on the mob, which was now congregated about the plaza on the Calle de Constitucion. This charge was effectual in scattering the mob of women who, as they fled, dropped their prey, which consisted of a dozen terror-stricken Chilian women completely denuded. These were taken by the authorities and placed in the Cuartel, with a strong guard over them to protect them from further violence. In all, about 100 Chilian women were in the hands of the mob, and had it not been for the soldiery, even though they were tardy in rendering assistance, many would have met with a cruel and barbarous death. The male portion of the populace did not take any active part in the disorders, but they were abettors of the mob, passively looking on and not attempting to quell these acts. A number of the Chilian women took refuge on foreign shipping, while others clung to their husbands on the thresholds of their own doors, being the wives of foreigners and entitled to the same protection as their husbands from their respective Governments.

Very little has been said about this disgraceful affair by the Peruvian journals, and, when it has been noticed, it has been smoothed over as a popular warning to the authorities to remove the Chilianos, on the ground of morality and public safety. It seems as if the Peruvians have yet to learn that a man's wife holds the same citizenship as he himself does, and, therefore, cannot be classed as citizens of a country with which Peru is at war. Lima and Callao are under martial law, and a strict censorship is exercised over the press by Gen. La Cotera, the Minister of War. Nothing is allowed to be published that will have a tendency to weaken the Government. The people are kept in ignorance of the late military movements, and will know nothing until the Government is prepared to put down any tumult or outbreak that may occur. The Peruvian Congress has passed a law, which has been approved by the Executive, prohibiting all commercial intercourse with Chili. In future no Chilian produce or manufactured articles will be admitted into Peru, and any person or corporation violating the above law will be punished by fine, imprisonment, and confiscation of goods. This law will work disastrously to the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, the steamers of which ply between this place and Valparaiso, and have been carrying large quantities of Chilian flour and vegetables to the ports of Peru. It will be remembered that early in the present war Chili passed a similar law, but when its Government saw how the enactment was evaded by the Chilian merchants, who first shipped their their produce to Guayaquil, a port in a neutral country, and then obtained bona fide clearances from the [illegible] at that place for Callao, the law was repealed, and the Treasury of Chili thereby enriched by the heavy export duties imposed. Peru will likewise learn that it is to her interest to purchase breadstuffs in the cheapest market, even if it is controlled by an enemy. If Chili is successful in the present war she will have a settlement to make with the United States of Colombia. It is notorious that that country no more respects the obligations of neutrals than the parchment on which her treaties are written. Ever since Chili declared war against Peru, Colombia has allowed the shipment of arms at Panama on board of Peruvian transports, notwithstanding the protests made by the Chilian Consul at that place. Besides rifles and cartridges, the Colombian authorities have allowed the departure of three steel torpedo boats for Callao, where they in safety arrived, and they are now in condition to operate against the Chilian fleet should it make its appearance in these waters. These boats are constructed of steel, one-quarter of an inch thick below the water-line, and above that line of boiler iron seven-eighths of an inch thick. They are about 60 feet in length, 9 feet beam, and draw 3 feet of water. The propelling power is by twin screws. In shape and above the water-line they somewhat resemble the Winans cigar-steamer, once constructed at Baltimore. They are armed with two booms, one on the bow and one on the stern, at the ends of which the torpedoes are attached, and are fired by an electric current, generated by a powerful battery, which is under cover. In navigating these boats no person is exposed, and, while the armor is not designed to resist shot from cannon, it is, nevertheless, sufficient to protect the crew from balls discharged from rifles or Gatling guns. At present writing, the Peruvian war corvettes Union and Pilcomayo are in Arica, and it is thought that the Chilians will establish a blockade of that port.

ALDERMAN GEORGE HALL'S SALARY.

THE MAYOR WRITES ANOTHER LETTER TO THE CONTROLLER.

Mayor Cooper yesterday sent another communication to Controller Kelly in relation to the non-payment of the salaries of the Aldermen for November and December. The Mayor says: "On Dec. 2 I requested that the salary of Mr. George Hall be deducted from the roll and a new warrant drawn for the reduced amount. On Dec. 8, after you had declined to comply with that request, I asked that a separate warrant be drawn for the salary of each Alderman. By either method the Aldermen, other than Mr. Hall, would be paid independently of any question as to the right of the latter to payment. The Counsel to the Corporation has advised me, in the opinion of which I send you a copy, that upon the state of facts which I am informed exists Mr. Hall should not be paid. In your letter you discuss at length the right of Mr. Hall to payment, but give no reason for not complying with my request to draw a separate warrant for each Alderman, except the statement that you prepared a warrant for the payment of the salaries of the Aldermen for the month of November as warrants for the payment of these salaries for preceding months had been prepared in accordance with the system you had established for the administration of the Finance Department, and in conformity with which the books of the department are kept. It is true that the salaries of the Aldermen for preceding months have been paid by one warrant, but there was then no question raised as to the right of any Alderman to payment. The conviction of two Inspectors of Election of felony in making a fraudulent return of the votes cast for Mr. Hall, which, I am informed, altered the result of the election, had not then occurred. It is not the fact, however, that you have established any general system in the Finance Department requiring the salaries on a pay-roll to be paid by one warrant. Among other instances, certain pay-rolls of the Park Department are habitually sent to me with separate warrants for the payment of individual salaries. Nor is it the fact that it is inconsistent with the system you have established for the administration of the Finance Department, and in conformity with which the books of the department are kept, to deduct the amount of items on a pay-roll in respect to which there is a question, and to draw one warrant for the reduced amount, leaving the items deducted to be paid by a separate warrant, if subsequently allowed. Pay-rolls have come to me with such deductions and a warrant to correspond, and subsequently the reserved amounts have been allowed and paid. You have also done so in several instances at my request. Any system by which a question as to the propriety of paying one or more persons on a pay-roll would defeat or delay for any considerable period the payment of other persons on the same pay-roll, in respect to whom there was no question, would be inadmissible. The system, as adopted by your predecessor, that all payments, salaries included, should be made by separate warrant to the order of the person entitled to payment, except only in the case of wages, was, I think, the proper one, but I cannot insist upon its adoption, as the law provides that payments for wages and salaries may be made upon pay-rolls, and the aggregate amount may be made payable to the Superintendent, Principal, teacher, foreman, or other officer designated for the purpose. This provision is permissive only and not mandatory. I shall transmit your argument as to the claim of Mr. George Hall to the Counsel to the Corporation in order that he may consider it and give me such further advice in regard to it as he may deem proper. I send herewith the Aldermanic pay-roll for November and also that for December, which I received on the 31st ultimo with a renewed request that arrangements be made for the payment of members of the Board of Aldermen other than Mr. George Hall. If you see proper to do so, you can sign and send to me a warrant for Mr. George Hall also, and if I do not countersign it, the responsibility will be wholly on me.

THE SPURIOUS EDITION OF IRVING.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We were not a little surprised to read in your paper of Dec. 24 the notice of the so-called "Kaaterskill Edition of Irving's Works." Your notice states that this volume presents a "complete and unabridged edition of the life and works of Washington Irving," "includes the entire range of Irving's works," and "puts the whole of Irving within the reach of people of narrow means." These statements in no way describe this volume, and they are calculated to aid in the deception attempted upon the public and to cause injury to the nieces of Washington Irving, who are the owners of the copyrights of his works, as well as to ourselves, their publishers, who alone are able to supply Irving's works to the public.

The following are the facts in regard to this so-called "Kaaterskill" edition:

First—It is entirely unauthorized by the representatives of the Irving copyrights.

Second—It is an injury to the reputation of the author, whose literary rights are infringed, and to the owners of the copyrights, whose property it is attempted to appropriate, and an imposition upon the public, whom it is proposed to delude into buying as "complete works" what is merely a collection of unrevised fragments.

Third—The volume, notwithstanding its misleading title of "Irving's Works," pretends to give material, but from 10 out of 18 of the books issued by Irving, omitting the "Life of Washington," and others of the most important. Of "Columbus" but one-third is given; of "Wolfert's Roost," but one-quarter; of "Spanish Papers," less than half, and of "Miscellanies," but one-seventh, while the titles of all of these appear on the back of the volume in question as if the works were included entire.

All of Irving's works were carefully revised, and in many cases material additions were made by the fastidious author before he was ready to give his sanction to their being offered to the public in permanent book form, and this volume is in no way "Irving's Works" as prepared by Irving. The sketch by Mr. Stoddard, called on the title page the "Life of Irving," and which is made to take the place of Pierre Irving's three-volume biography, is very fragmentary and inaccurate.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1879.

FOREIGN BUSINESS INTERESTS.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Mr. Samuel Plimsoll, member of Parliament for Derby, and author of the Merchants' Shipping act, has declared his intention to make an earnest effort at the coming session of Parliament to secure legislation prohibiting the loading of grain in bulk.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 2.—A leading grain circular says: "The grain trade since Tuesday has been quiet, but prices have been firm in the face of rather lower quotations from New-York. Prices there must yet fall considerably to reach the level of those of Great Britain. Some of the provincial markets were even dearer than last week for foreign wheat. Native wheat is still in disfavor with millers. The imports into the United Kingdom last week were much below the average consumption. At the Liverpool market to-day there was a quiet trade in wheat, the turn of prices favoring buyers where any business was done, but the majority of holders were not disposed to accept a decline. There was hardly any inquiry for corn, which was offered at ½d. per cental reduction. Flour and other articles were nominally unchanged, the transactions being quite of a retail character."

A SALESMAN'S DANGER.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Among the guests at the Western Hotel, in Church-street, on Thursday, were W. N. Perry, agent for a firm of button manufacturers in Gloversville, and Herman S. Allen and his wife, Jennie Allen. Mrs. Allen told Perry that she wanted to purchase some buttons, and asked to see his samples. Upon reaching her room, Perry claims, Mrs. Allen acted in a strange manner, and he had been there only a few moments when her husband burst into the room and accused Perry of attempting to maltreat his wife. Perry denied the allegation, and, on preparing to leave the room, was stopped by Allen, who assumed the air of an injured husband, and threatened all sorts of punishment. Perry took matters very coolly, however, forced his way out of the room, and caused the arrest of Allen and his wife on a charge of assault and battery. The prisoners were taken before Justice Shepherd, and ordered to give bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

HASTINGS VILLAGE ELECTION.

SING SING, N. Y., Jan. 2.—An election for village officers of Hastings, on the Hudson, the first since its incorporation as a village, was held to-day, when the following were elected: President—William F. Christie; Treasurer—R. P. Tompkins; Collector—Aaron Wheeler; Trustees—Elde F. Hopke, Peter Young, and John Lee.

MR. BRIGHT ON AMERICA

HIS ADMIRATION OF THE GREAT REPUBLIC.

SPEECH AT THE RECEPTION OF MR. POTTER AT ROCHDALE—LIBERAL ENCOMIUMS OF THE UNITED STATES AND THEIR INSTITUTIONS.

All the London papers of Dec. 19 contain elaborate discussions on Mr. Bright's speech at the reception of Mr. Potter at Rochdale on the previous evening, and the partiality which he showed for the American Republic. The following are extracts from the speech:

"I have had hundreds, I think, of invitations to visit the United States. I regret very much that in past years opportunity was not afforded me so that I could have gratified that wish. Only within the last three or four months—I think it was toward the end of the month of July—I received a most courteous and kind letter from the President of the United States. [Cheers.] Having heard some rumor that I was about to visit the country over which he presides as chief magistrate, he did me the honor to ask me, if I came to the States, to take up my residence at his house—at the White House in Washington—and to consider myself his guest there as long as I should be able to remain in that city. [Cheers.] I was obliged to write him a letter which gave me distress, but I was obliged to decline an invitation, so kind in him and so honorable to me, from circumstances which I need not here detail. But one thing I may say and admit, that, whatever was the—I will say almost insatiable—appetite that I had for traveling 40 years ago, now, when so many years have passed over, I feel as if I had not the spirit and the enterprise to make a long sea voyage, and to meet the excitement, for it would be a great excitement, and the welcome which I am assured I should meet with on the other side of the Atlantic. [Cheers.] However, you will believe, and I hope friends of mine in the United States will believe, that I am sensible of their kindness, that I appreciate it fully, and I regret that at present, at any rate, and I fear for the future, there is little chance of my being able to accept the generous invitation which they have forwarded to me. But now there is another feeling perhaps prevalent among us—I confess that I do share in it—and that is, a feeling of envy that our respected representative and friend has enjoyed this grand excursion, and has seen what he has seen, and that for myself probably, and for most of you certainly, we are not likely ever to partake of the same advantage. We hear a great deal about the great country that he has been passing some three months in, but after all that we have heard, I believe, if the truth were known, it would be found that we know very little about it."

After speaking of prophetic references to the New World, and dwelling on the vastness of its extent and resources, he said: "But there is no doubt there is a great difference between the United States and these countries in Europe with the exception of one great country, that is France. [Cheers.] They differ in being a Republic. It is quite true, I believe, what he says, that he only saw four drunken people in America. Well, but he did not see one Emperor. [Laughter.] He did not see an Emperor or an Empress—[laughter and cheers]—or Kings or Queens, or Imperial or Royal Princes or Princesses. Those high dignitaries, to whom we pay so great and often so deserved respect—[hear, hear]—are not to be found in that country, and I have no doubt where men are intelligent enough and moral enough to sustain a Government like that they have in the United States, though there may be in some particulars some perils, yet, on the whole, the Government they possess is one which is entitled to their entire confidence. [Hear, hear.] I think that Mr. Shawcross or Mr. Potter—I forget which, perhaps both—said they have no great army. There are persons who come to this country from Germany and France and Russia, and are surprised, and perhaps delighted, to find how few soldiers are to be seen in England compared with some of the European nations; but in America they disbanded their great army of a million of men. They have now a force of about 25,000 men. It is not maintained for the purpose of war abroad, [hear, hear] nor is it maintained for the purpose of suppressing liberty at home, [cheers,] and yet there is no country in the world which is more universally respected throughout the globe than the United States of America; and there is no country where, on the whole, the laws are better obeyed, and public order more constantly maintained. [Cheers.] Another thing is this in which they differ from us, that they have, as I believe, almost no political treaties. [Laughter, and hear, hear.] Washington, their first great President, advised them to have no political treaties—commercial treaties as they liked, and as much trade as they could have with all countries. They have not followed his advice in that so much as I should like, but with regard to political treaties, in the main they have followed his advice, and yet I believe there is no country with whom all other countries are more friendly at this moment than the United States. [Hear, hear.] I think mention has been made of the fact that there were no Bishops in their Senate. [Hear, hear.] Well, I have no doubt there are people in England who commiserate their condition in regard to that. I don't. [Loud cheers.] They have not constructed a machine mostly political and partly religious, in which the State bolsters up the religious on the condition that the religious bolster up the State. [Loud cheers.] They have not got any favored great Church organization—[hear, hear]—which will lend to the crimes of monarchs and of statesmen the sanction of the simulated voice of God, by which Christianity is demoralized and degraded. [Loud and continued cheers.] I said also—and it is the last point on which I will refer to any differences between the two countries—they have no land monopoly, no system of law which is intended to maintain great families in possession of vast estates, that they may confer on these families great political power which may be used, and has been almost always used, in opposition to the true rights and interests and freedom of the people. [Cheers.] They have not preferred, as we have preferred in this country, to maintain a thousand great houses and great proprietors, when we might have had hundreds of thousands of comfortable and happy homesteads. [Cheers.] I spoke of France as a Republic, of the United States as a Republic. If you have read history, and considered it, you will find that the wars and the extravagance of Louis XIV., of France, the profligacy of his successor and his nobles, laid the foundation of the French Republic, [hear,] and you will find that the folly and the tyranny of George III. and his Ministers, and the perverse obstinacy of their majority in Parliament, laid the foundation of the North American Republic. [Cheers.] I wonder whether it ever occurs to the crowned heads of Europe what will come of the policy they are now pursuing. [Hear.] Everywhere great armies eating up the comforts of the people—[hear]—everywhere military exaction becoming more and more unendurable—[hear]—everywhere menaces and acts of war—everywhere extravagance and growing debt. [Hear and cheers.] These things create discontent, invite disorder, make insurrection almost certain, if it be not absolutely necessary, and lay the foundation of fundamental changes in States such as we have witnessed in France and in America. [Cheers.] Now, there is one one other question on which I must say something, because it is one in which I have long been interested, as have most of you, and in which Mr. Potter has taken very deep interest during the time he has staid in America. I find, when we look at the American tariff, we shall have to do them justice. We ought to speak with a certain moderation about it, because after this country had gone through a great war, and during the progress of that war in the time of Mr. Pitt, it was necessary to raise every farthing that could be screwed out of the people, and especially—not out of the land-owners—[hear, hear]—but out of the great bulk of the nation, and Customs duties were put on almost everything that could be imagined, and upon some things that nobody in ordinary life ever heard of. [A laugh.] Well, the Americans, with their great war and with their great expenditure, did the same thing, for during a great war men are not in the state of mind to discuss these questions calmly, and to determine scientifically what is the best mode of taxation. Therefore they put a load upon everybody's back that happened come near them. After our war was over there was no great alteration in the whole of our tariff, and the tariff remained barbarous to the last degree almost until 1842, when, under Sir Robert Peel, and by the pressure of the free-trade agitation, a reform was commenced.

After a further discussion of the tariff, he continued: "I have a belief that the Americans, with all their schools, and all their newspapers, and all their free discussion, and with all their elections—for elections are wonderful opportunities of teaching—with all these, I believe the Americans are a people of great common sense, and before long the farmers throughout the Union will find that the protection under which they sell everything at the cheapest and buy everything at the dearest, and which makes them pay two freights for carrying their produce to Europe, is a system which they will no longer support. I don't hope much from the convincement of the Protectionists themselves. They are, I am sorry to say, afraid of the change, and I am not sure that I do them any injustice when I say that they have become what I would call greedy of gain. But I trust to the great heart and the great mind of the American nation. Their debt is continually lessening; their taxes will continually lessen, and the great public interest by and by will overweigh the clamor of private interests. What a grand thing it would be if England and all her colonies, including the colonies of the United States—for though a separate nation, they are still historically colonies of England—if England and her colonies, including the United States, Colony of Canada, the Colonies of Australia and New-Zealand, the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, and the whole of the Indian Empire—altogether now reaching, and which will soon attain to, a population of nearly 400,000,000—probably nearly one-third of the whole population of the world—what a magnificent thing it would be if these nations alone adopted the principles of free trade, and set that great example to the world which the world must before long inevitably follow. Not only would the influence on the world be enormous with regard to the creation and the distribution of wealth, but with regard to another question of overpowering interest—the question of peace. [Loud cheers.] With the fall of tariffs by the union of peoples through free trade between nations, we shall find also that there will be a fall of that military system which now oppresses all the nations of the earth, and which, even in this country, in my opinion, dishonors and rejects the Christianity which we profess. [Loud and prolonged cheering.]"

SYMPATHY WITH IRELAND.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 2.—A meeting to express sympathy with Ireland was held yesterday afternoon. Ex-Gov. Palmer presided, and J. C. Robinson, G. H. Harlow, and others made speeches. Resolutions were adopted sympathizing with the Irish people in their struggle, criticising the Irish land tenure, and approving the efforts of the Irish Land League, under the leadership of C. S. Parnell, as likely to accomplish a beneficial result. A collection was taken up to aid the Irish Land League. Letters were read from Gov. Cullom, Senators Davis and Logan, Congressmen Springer and Singleton, and others.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—1 A. M.—The area of lowest pressure has moved eastward, and is now off the coast of Newfoundland. The barometer has risen rapidly over the lake region, where it is now highest, with cooler northerly winds and partly cloudy or clear weather. A second depression has passed eastward over British Columbia, and the barometer is now falling over the North-west and Manitoba, and brisk or high south-east winds, warmer, cloudy weather prevail in Western Minnesota. Cloudy weather, with rain or southerly winds, have prevailed on the Pacific coast, but are now followed by northerly winds and rising barometer. The rivers fell, on Friday, 2 feet at Pittsburg, 4 at Cincinnati, 5 at Louisville, and 9 feet at Nashville, but the Lower Mississippi rose about 1 foot at Memphis and Vicksburg.

INDICATIONS.

For the Middle Atlantic States and New-England, north-east to north-west winds, rising barometer, slightly cooler, partly cloudy weather.

For the South Atlantic States, stationary or rising barometer, slightly cooler north-east to south-east winds, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the Gulf States, variable and southerly winds, falling barometer, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley and lower lake region, rising, followed by stationary or falling barometer, diminishing northerly, shifting to warmer south and east, winds, partly cloudy weather, and possibly light local rains.

For the upper lake region, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, warmer south and east winds, falling barometer, increasing cloudiness, possibly followed by occasional light local rains in northern portions.

For the Pacific coast region, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the canal regions the temperature will continue near or slightly above freezing.

The Lower Mississippi and possibly the Upper Ohio will rise slightly, but the Lower Ohio will continue falling.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1879.	1880.		1879.	1880.
3 A. M.	28°	34°	3:30 P. M.	34°	45°
6 A. M.	28°	35°	6 P. M.	22°	42°
9 A. M.	32°	39°	9 P. M.	18°	42°
12 M.	30°	42°	12 P. M.	6°	43°

Average temperature yesterday .... 40¼°
Average temperature for same date last year .... 24⅜°

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire at Menomonee, Wis., Thursday destroyed an entire block of buildings, among them the Post Office, S. B. Franck's store, Ingraham's restaurant, two buildings owned by A. O. Bailey, Johnson's drug store, Bryan's harness shop, Tait's jewelry store, and several law offices. The loss is estimated at $20,000. The insurances aggregate $16,700, and are held by the British America, North America, Liverpool, London, and Globe, Pennsylvania Fire, Phoenix, Continental, and Fireman's Fund.

At Open Hall, Newfoundland, the Bona Vista dwelling-house has been destroyed by fire, and two brothers, John Farrell, 43 years of age, and Joshua Warren, 23 years old, perished in the flames. Two young girls barely escaped with their lives.

A fire Thursday afternoon in the dry goods house of M. Buff & Co., Quincy, Ill., damaged the stock from $10,000 to $15,000, and the building to the extent of $1,000. The firm carries over $25,000 insurance.

A building occupied by several small business firms was burned by an incendiary fire at Cornwall, N. Y., Thursday. The total loss is estimated at $6,000, partly insured.

The fire reported yesterday from the Quincy Mine, Mich., destroyed the rock house. The loss is $60,000. The house was used for storing rock copper.

Faber & Co.'s flour mill, at Horseheads, N. Y., was destroyed by an incendiary fire last night. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $12,000.

WAS THIS MAN CLUBBED?

James Maloney, driver of a bakery wagon belonging to the Sisters of St. Joseph's Home, at No. 209 West Fifteenth-street, was brought into the Jefferson Market Police Court by Officer John Hook, of the Sixteenth Precinct, yesterday, with his head shockingly cut, and covered with blood. The officer preferred a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct against him. Maloney, who evidently had been drinking, said he was unlocking the door of the bakery stable in Seventeenth-street, about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, when the officer came along and asked him what he was doing there. Maloney replied that he was about his business, whereupon the officer drew his club and began to beat him on the head for his impertinence. Officer Hook denied the story, saying he found Maloney lying drunk in the basement of the butcher's shop No. 234 West Seventeenth-street, and he pulled him up on the sidewalk. Blood was flowing from several gashes on his head, inflicted, the officer believed, by falling into the basement. Maloney was trying to get into the basement door, apparently believing that it was the entrance to the stable. The officer's story was corroborated by Officer Martin, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who responded to his rap and assisted him in conveying Maloney to the station-house. Justice Otterbourg discharged Maloney, telling him if he could prove his story he would have Officer Hook locked up.

LONG OCEAN TRIPS.

The National Line steamer Helvetia arrived yesterday from Liverpool. Capt. Rogers reports an unusually rough passage, even for Winter. The vessel left the Mersey on the 18th, but did not sail from Queenstown until the 20th. A heavy westerly gale set in and continued during the greater part of the voyage. The seas were very high and uneven, and prevented the Helvetia from making her usual progress. Her sails were furled, and she was driven slowly against the westerly winds and through the head seas by her powerful engines. The waves constantly flooded the decks, and few of the cabin passengers ventured on deck, while the emigrants remained in the steerage, many of them suffering severely from seasickness. Heavy squalls were encountered by the steamer, which kept steadily on her course, but on some days was unable to make more than a little over 100 miles. She was 13 days in coming from Queenstown, and 15 from Liverpool. The Wyoming, of the Guion Line, which arrived from Liverpool late on Thursday evening, sailed on the 20th, and touched at Queenstown on the following day. Nothing but a succession of severe westerly gales, accompanied by high seas, were met with during the entire voyage. The decks were swept by the heavy waves, and no sail could be carried. No accidents occurred on the Wyoming or the Helvetia.

A RAILROAD DECISION.

Judge Blatchford rendered a decision yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, in the case of the Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans Railroad Company against Henry S. McComb and the Southern Railroad Association, denying the plaintiff's motion to remand the cause for trial back to the Superior Court. The action was begun in the Superior Court to determine a controversy regarding first and second mortgage bonds of the Mississippi Central Railroad Company of the value of $494,000. In June, 1878, on McComb's petition, the case was transferred by the Superior Court to the United States Courts for trial, the petitioner showing that all the parties were citizens or corporations of different foreign States, he being himself a resident of Delaware, while the plaintiff corporation and the co-defendant corporation were each created under the laws, jointly, of Mississippi and Tennessee. The motion to remand back was made by the plaintiff. Judge Blatchford also heard yesterday and granted a motion made by the plaintiff, for leave to amend the complaint, which originally set up the issue of the bonds in suit, so as to allege that they were illegally issued by the Board of Directors.

SUICIDE BY SHOOTING.

As a freight train was passing County Line, on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, about 10 o'clock on New-Year's Eve, the engineer observed a man lying close to the track. The train was soon stopped, and the hands went to pick the man up, supposing him to be intoxicated, but he was found to be the telegraph operator at County Line, a small station on the boundary of Somerset and Hunterdon Counties, west of the north branch. His name was Martin Nugent, and he was lying dead close to his office. A doctor and the Coroner were notified, and it was found that he had been shot, one ball having entered the left ear, and another having passed through the heart. He had attended to his duties until 8 P. M. His light was found burning in his office. On his person were a gold watch and a check for his last month's pay, with a pocket-book, some valuable papers, and some silver coin. In the office a revolver was found, with two chambers empty. It is supposed he shot himself in the left ear, and then in the breast. In recent moments of depression he had been heard to threaten suicide. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of suicide. The deceased was about 25 years of age and unmarried.

SAN FRANCISCO PEDESTRIANS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2.—The score at the walking match at 9 P. M. stood as follows: Murdock, 326; Kibbler, 322; Eaton, 305; Reed, 301; Mirabeau, 297; Drew, 296; Scott, 293. The other contestants are 20 miles or more behind. McIntyre has withdrawn on account of lameness.

PITTSTON, Penn., Jan. 2.—The ice in the Susquehanna River commenced breaking up at 6 o'clock this evening, and is now moving rapidly; no damage to property is apprehended.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

PENNSYLVANIA IRON INDUSTRY.

AN UNPRECEDENTED YEAR IN THE TRADE—BRIGHT PROSPECTS AHEAD.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—The following is from an advance sheet of the bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association: "The year which has just closed was a most remarkable year in the history of the iron trade of this country. When complete statistics are received it will be found that we made more pig-iron, more bar-iron, more nails, and more steel than in any previous year. The advance in prices during the year was also without precedent. To speak more specifically, the percentage of increase in prices in all lines, except perhaps in crucible steel was greater in 1879 than in any preceding year, if allowance be made for the premium on gold during the war, the advance in 1879 being on a gold basis of values. The importations of pig-iron, old rails and new iron and steel rails during the year were unexpectedly large, recalling our experience before the panic of 1873, while our importations of iron-ore were not only exceptional in their magnitude, but phenomenal, amounting to about five times as many tons as were ever before imported in one year. But the most remarkable fact in connection with the history of the American iron trade for 1879, remains to be stated. Notwithstanding all the activity that has been mentioned, the demand for pig-iron, iron and steel rails, and iron ore was not met, and many orders have been carried over to the New Year which consumers sought in vain to have filled in 1879. The business embraced in the orders which were necessarily deferred to the New Year amounts to a very large percentage of the actual consumption of the old year.

Such a sudden and powerful stimulus to the demand for iron and steel and ore, following a period of great depression, was not expected by any of our manufacturers, and to the excitement caused by the suddenness of this demand the rapid advance in prices is mainly due. In the following table we give the prices at Philadelphia and in Pennsylvania of various iron and steel products on the 1st of January, 1879, and the 1st of January, 1880, with the percentage of increase in the intervening year. The prices are fair average quotations:

Articles.	Jan. 1, 1879.	Jan. 1, 1880.	Percentage of increase.
No. 1 Anthracite foundry pig-iron in Philadelphia	$17 00	$35 00	106
Best refined bar-iron in Philadelphia	42 56	71 68	68
Bessemer steel rails at works in Pennsylvania	42 00	70 00	67
Best iron rails in Philadelphia	34 00	57 00	68
Cut nails by the keg in Philadelphia	2 10	4 25	102
Old iron rails in Philadelphia	19 00	36 00	89
No. 1 wrought scrap in Philadelphia	20 00	34 00	70

The estimates of the production in 1879 show a total of 1,650,000 tons, against 1,156,631 tons in 1878. This improvement in the iron trade is attributed principally to the increased demand for rails for new roads, the demand of existing roads for rails, cars, and locomotives to meet requirements of increased business; the New-York Elevated Railways; the manufacture of steel wire fencing and iron tanks and pipes for oil regions. The article concludes: "Experience has taught us that it is not safe to prophesy what any new year has in store for the American trade. We will therefore simply state that probably every person in the trade already knows that more furnaces and mills will be running in 1880 than 1879, and that as a consequence our iron and steel production in the new year will be greater than in the old year. After the 1st of April it will be fully equal to the demand in all lines. Whether prices will remain as high as they are or go still higher, no man can find out, nor whether we will build more railroads in 1880 than in 1879. It seems certain that our importation of iron-ore in 1880 will be larger than in 1879, large contracts having already been made. Probably 500,000 tons will be imported in 1880. We regret that this should ever have become necessary. Whether importations of iron and steel shall increase in the new year depends partly on the course of prices at home and partly on the action of the present Congress. The steel blooms bought during 1879, aggregating considerably less than 50,000 tons, have not yet arrived.

GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2.—Wells, Fargo & Co.'s annual circular, giving the product of precious metals west of the Missouri River, including British Columbia, and the receipts in San Francisco by express from the west coast of Mexico during 1879, places the aggregate products as follows: Gold, $32,339,920; silver, $38,623,812; lead, $4,185,769. The gross result is less by $5,805,121 than that of 1878. California shows a decrease in gold of $140,842, and in silver of $589,146. Nevada shows a total falling off of $13,184,235, the yield from the Comstock being only $8,830,562 as against $21,295,043 for 1878. The product of the Eureka district is $5,859,261, as against $6,981,406 in 1878. Utah shows a falling off of $595,734. Colorado shows an increase of over $8,000,000, chiefly from the Leadville district. It has been exceedingly difficult to arrive at the actual production of Leadville, two of the most trustworthy reports varying more than $2,000,000, and the circular adopts an average. Dakota shows an increased production of $993,183.

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

ST. JOHN, Newfoundland, Jan. 2.—A fisherman named House has been drowned at Green Bay. During the gale at Boole Bay a small boat was dashed to pieces, and three men were drowned. Two boys fell through the ice at Burrin and were drowned.

SEAFORTH, Ontario, Jan. 2.—Joseph McBride, 12 years old, while attempting to force a cartridge into a revolver, this afternoon, exploded it, the ball entering his abdomen, passing nearly through his body. He cannot recover.

DUBLIN, Ontario, Jan. 2.—An old man named Mackey, residing seven miles north of this place, was burned to death yesterday. It is supposed that on returning to his house he discovered it on fire, and, in endeavoring to save his property, was overpowered by the smoke and perished in the flames.

MEXICAN POLITICAL METHODS.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 23.—Señor Ignacio Mariscal, the former Minister to Washington, has been appointed Minister of Justice and Public Instruction. Señor Mariscal filled the same position, as well as that of Minister of Foreign Relations, under President Juarez. The chances now appear to favor Gen. Gonzales for President. Gonzales has been assigned to the command of the most important military district in the Republic—that portion where he has the least political strength. It is believed this appointment indicates that President Diaz has thrown off Benitez, and now favors Gonzales. Congress adjourned without approving the concession for an international railroad or granting certain privileges asked for by the Sonora and El Paso Railroad Company. Peace prevails throughout the Republic. The disturbances in Chihuahua and Sinaloa have been repressed.

EXTENDING A RAILWAY'S LINE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 2.—The Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad to-day took charge of the St. Louis and South-western Road, and changed its name to the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad, St. Louis Division. Mr. E. Culverhouse is General Manager. Few changes will be made. The consideration of the lease is $300,000 a year.

COURTNEY PLEDGED FOR A RACE.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 2.—Courtney was here to-day, and signed the contract for a race with Hanlan, to be rowed, according to the terms of Blaikie's recent proposition, at Washington, or any other suitable place, on May 20. The contract is to be sent to Mr. Blaikie to-morrow, and with it Courtney's $500. It is then to be sent to Hanlan, and, if he signs, the race will be rowed for the $6,000.

A BREWING COMPANY SUSPENDS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 2.—The Uhrig Brewing Company has made an assignment, but arrangements are being made to continue the business. The nominal capital is $300,000. The embarrassment is attributed to the effect of over-production on the St. Louis market.

REMEMBERING THE NEWSBOYS.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 2.—A principal feature of New Year's Day in this city was the annual dinner given to the newsboys by John W. Pittock, late of the Pittsburg *Leader*. About 500 boys were present.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The Connecticut State Board of Health has issued the following circular of advice:

OFFICE STATE BOARD HEALTH, Jan. 2, 1880.

The attention of local health authorities is called to the reappearance of small-pox in this country, and the tendency to occur in widely-separated places, and it would not be strange should cases appear in almost any city. This has been preceded in this part of the country by measles, which have been prevalent in adjacent States. They were noticed in our last sanitary report as existing in several places, of severe type, and to these are now to be added New-Haven and several small towns in the south-western part of the State, perhaps imported from New-York. Small-pox has been prevalent in most of the principal cities of Europe since August last, and 214 deaths have occurred in Paris since that date from this disease. Small-pox has been prevalent in Montreal, St. John, Havana and Matamoros. Thus, having been all about us, it is not strange that the disease should appear at many points. New-York, Philadelphia, Washington, San Antonio, and, in this State, New-London, have reported deaths since Nov. 15, 1879. The importation and inter-State shipment of rags may convey this disease. In 1873 the origin of small-pox in eleven cities in Massachusetts was traced directly to the importation of rags. Attention is called to the importance of vaccination and of the revaccination of those not thoroughly protected, or where the protective power has lapsed from the length of time since previous vaccination. It is respectfully recommended to the Common Councils of cities that they pass an ordinance requiring all school children to present a certificate from the family physician, town physician, or some physician of the Health Board, as the case may be, that they are satisfactorily protected by vaccination, the scar on the arm, and the previous vaccination, furnishing the *criteria* for judging. A tendency to take on an epidemic form is marked.

C. W. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

THE LABORING MAN'S PARTY.

A YOUNG WHITE NORTH CAROLINIAN TELLS WHY HE JOINS THE REPUBLICANS.

From the Greensboro (N. C.) North State, Jan. 1.

We publish in this issue a letter from Mr. J. C. Abbott announcing his adherence to the Republican Party. Mr. Abbott is a young man of high character, and we heartily welcome all such men to the ranks of the Republican Party, which, as he has found out, is the only party in this country really friendly to the interests of the laboring man and the mechanic.

GREENSBORO, N. C., Dec. 26, 1879.

Editor of the North State:

SIR: I write this letter to you to let you know that I have left the Democratic Party, and intend to act and vote hereafter with the Republican Party. I have left the Democratic Party because, after trying it for years, I find that it is not the party for a laboring man or a poor man. Before the war the Democrats in the South, nearly all of whom were slave-owners, were the enemies of the white laboring man and mechanic. They had their slaves taught all the trades, and they hired them out to work at these trades, and a white mechanic could not compete with them. In this way many white mechanics and laboring men were forced to move out West where they could have a fair chance, and those who could not get away were held in subjection to the slave-owners in a condition very little better than slavery, and were looked upon as no better than their "niggers." Then came the war, which was brought on this country by these same slave-holders, that they might keep their slaves in bondage and the white laboring man in a state of subjection. After the war, when the slaves had been set free, I thought things would get better. Year after year I voted with the Democrats, hoping that each succeeding Legislature would do something for us laboring men, but instead of that they have made matters worse. The old idea of the Southern slave-holder, "that labor itself is disgraceful," has never got out of the heads of the Democrats. They care nothing for the laboring men, and in their haste to keep down the "niggers" they have passed laws which oppress every laboring man, white as well as black. I can refer to the Road law, passed by the last Legislature, which is an outrage on every laboring man, and to the Landlord and Tenant act, a piece of abominable oppression. There are others of the same sort; but these are enough. They have also employed convicts on all their railroads, and in this way have deprived many honest laboring men of a chance to get work. I have not space enough to write all they have done to injure the laboring men. I am only one simple laboring man, and claim for myself no great influence, but such as I am, I shall act with the Republican Party. I have no doubt that there are others like me, who will also join the Republican Party when they get their eyes open. Yours truly,

J. C. ABBOTT.

THE KENTUCKY HOUSE.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* at Frankfort, Ky., thus describes how the Republican members of the Kentucky House of Representatives decided the contest for Speaker: "The House, after swearing in its members, 96 out of the 100 composing a full House being present, balloted 16 times before electing a Speaker, consuming the whole afternoon until dark in the business, after which an adjournment was had until 7:30 P. M. The candidates put in nomination for Speaker were Messrs. Bigger, of McCracken; Bush, of Lexington; McElroy, of Warren, and Merriwether, of Jefferson, all Democrats, and Mr. J. Speed Smith, of Madison, a brother of Gen. Green Clay Smith, of this city, Republican. After four ballots, Mr. Merriwether was dropped at his own request, and the next 11 or 12 ballots stood, on an average, about as follows: Bigger, 37; Bush, 22; McElroy, 19; Smith, 18. Finally, on the sixteenth ballot, the Republicans, seeing a disposition on the part of the Democrats to adjourn for the purpose of holding a caucus, concluded to put an end to the bootless struggle, and breaking ranks, all but one, Mr. Fotland, of Christian, voted for Mr. Bigger, who, thus obtaining 53 votes, was chosen Speaker. Judge Joseph M. Bigger, of Paducah, McCracken County, the leading and most popular Democratic candidate, was thus elected Speaker of our House of Representatives by Republican votes, a singular result where the Democrats have so overwhelming a majority. In the House there are 19 Republicans, 1 Independent Republican, and 80 Democrats. In the Senate there are 4 Republicans and 34 Democrats. It will thus be seen that the Republicans have on joint ballot about double the number they had in the last Legislature, two years ago."

HOW THE FATHERS SOMETIMES DID.

Mr. Isaac W. Hammond writes to the Keene (N. H.) *Sentinel* that, in prosecuting his labors upon the old New-Hampshire State papers, he has come across a precept, sent out by Meshech Weare for the election of Representatives to the General Assembly which was to convene in January, 1782, upon the back of which was the following return:

STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE, CHESHIRE, ss.
ALSTEAD, Nov. 26, 1781.

Whereas, the major part of the Selectmen of Surry refused to obey the within precept, being under oath to the State of Vermont, and having sent the same to the Selectmen of Alstead, the major part of whom likewise refused to obey the same on the same account: We, the subscribers, Selectmen for Alstead and Surry, and all the Selectmen in said towns that acknowledge the jurisdiction of New-Hampshire, did on the 9th of this instant, November, notify all the legal inhabitants of the towns of Surry, Alstead, and Marlow, within mentioned, to meet at the house of Mr. Timothy Fletcher, in Alstead, on Monday, the 26th day of this instant, November, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose within mentioned. Who, being accordingly met, made choice of Mr. Absalom Kingsbury to represent them in the General Assembly within mentioned.

TIMOTHY FLETCHER,
Selectman for Alstead.
WILLIAM RUSSELL,
Selectman for Surry.

A BURGLAR SENT HOME.

Charles, alias Thomas, Sampson, a very intelligent colored man, of about 30 years of age, was arrested, at No. 215 Sullivan-street, yesterday, charged with having committed two burglaries and a forgery in the Town of Deposit, Broome County, this State. Mr. J. L. Perry, President of the Village Trustees, identified the prisoner, and told Justice Otterbourg, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, the story of his offenses. Sampson, who holds an honorable discharge from the United States Navy, was hired as janitor of the Deposit School-house. When his bill for services against the School Trustees amounted to $18, he sold the claim for cash to T. & M. Halpin, village tradesmen. On pay-day the clerk of the Trustees gave Sampson a check for the amount with the understanding that he would deliver it to T. & M. Halpin. Sampson forged their indorsement and collected the money. On Christmas night he entered the residence of William S. Ross and stole a watch and chain valued at $35, a pocket-book containing $200, and the keys to Mr. Ross's store and safe. From the house he went to the store and robbed the safe of $12. With the proceeds of his several ventures Sampson fled from the village. Justice Otterbourg turned him over to Mr. Perry, to be taken back to Deposit.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

But two steam-ships, the Baltic, of the White Star Line, and the Main, of the North German Lloyd, will sail for Europe to-day. Several other steamers were also to have sailed to-day, but were unable, owing to rough weather, to reach port in time to receive their cargoes. The cabin passenger lists of the Baltic and the Main are fair for this time of year. They are given below:

In steam-ship Baltic, for Liverpool.—H. H. Eldred, Mrs. Eldred, Joseph T. Bailey, C. Tottenbein, Miss Elliot, Miss Watson, J. E. Jose, Mrs. Jose, Mrs. Harris, F. H. Parkes, R. Irving Walker, A. L. Farrington, W. L. Coulthurst, W. A. Murray, Henry Levy, James Dixon, Barber, Frederick Butterfield, James Dater, Mr. Arundell, J. Burdett, Ernest Bunge, Arthur M. Gull, John Monroe, W. A. Potter, Charles A. Seymour, the Rev. J. L. Richardson, Adolph Wallach, James Chichester, Frank Roberts, John Halstead, Charles Gilchrist, Arthur Bonsum, P. J. Nevins.

In steam-ship Main, for Bremen.—Hendela Zeitung, Isaac May, Mrs. May and two children, J. G. Ohms, G. Fiedeler, Emil Langgesser, Mrs. Langgesser, H. J. L. Wolff, Henry Luhrs, John Luhrs, Mrs. Luhrs, Miss Maggie Luhrs, Miss Lillie Luhrs, Master John Luhrs, Master Henry Luhrs, Henry Schierenbeck, M. Amberg, George Wolters, John Hensch, Miss Elise Meyer, Mrs. Christiane Stess, J. H. Hamburger, H. W. Mills.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Wyoming, from Liverpool.—Mrs. E. M. Taunton, Thomas Duce, D. B. Williamson, John Hall, Mrs. John Hall, Miss B. Hall, Miss Lizzie Hall, Mrs. Toole and infant, Master Toole, A. Leeper, Mrs. A. Leeper and infant, Miss Leeper, Mr. Maurer, Mr. Van Den Eynde, Thomas Hall and son, W. M. Smith, George Curtiss, Mrs. Louisa Shirley, Mrs. Welch, Mr. and Mrs. Dellegar and family, J. T. Graham, Richard Jones, Edward Jones, Joseph Watts, W. Wilson, Mrs. Sarah Goole, George Shirley, Richard Dutton, W. Llewellyn, wife and child, Miss Ann Williams, E. H. Gore Kelly, Miss Emma Wadsworth, John McNulty, Eyre Massey, A. Barron, J. M. Cassidy, Mrs. Murray and two children, L. Cornwand, John L. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Miller Cox and child, Mrs. Ann Smith and two children, Mrs. M. Hutchens, John West, John Jones, James Park, Adam Harrison, Robert Dobson, John Jones.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 2.—Alexander Murray, of Lonsdale, left home on Dec. 2, to visit friends in Lincoln County, Ill. He reached Chicago on Dec. 2, since which time he has been missing. To-day his friends received a dispatch from Joliet, Ill., saying that Murray's body has been found. No particulars are given.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—The first collision between the striking stock-yards men belonging to the union and the non-union men occurred this morning, the assault being made by the former, who dispersed the workmen by means of missiles, but without serious consequences.

THE CONSULATES IN CHINA

MR. MOSBY'S CHARGES AGAINST MR. BAILEY.

CONSULAR OFFICERS ACCUSED OF MAKING FALSE QUARTERLY RETURNS TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON—MOSBY'S SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT IN FULL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—It may be remembered that at the last session of Congress an investigation was made of the administration of affairs at the Hong Kong and Shanghai Consulates, resulting in an effort being made to impeach George F. Seward, now Minister at Pekin, China, and David H. Bailey, now Consul-General at Shanghai. When the alleged irregularities occurred Mr. Seward was Consul-General at Shanghai, and Mr. Bailey was Consul at Hong Kong. Upon the promotion of Mr. Bailey from Hong Kong to Shanghai, Col. John S. Mosby, of Virginia, was appointed to succeed Bailey, and this gentleman has been in charge at Hong Kong for about one year. The attempt to impeach Seward and Bailey failed mainly by reason of the expiration of the Forty-fifth Congress, but the evidence was so damaging against those officers that great surprise was expressed at the State Department permitting them to continue in office. Before the adjournment for the Christmas holidays, Mr. Hunton, of Virginia, introduced a resolution in the House, which was passed, calling upon the State Department for copies of all correspondence between that department and Consul Mosby in reference to the official conduct of the Hong Kong Consulate under Mosby's immediate predecessors in office. This correspondence is now being copied, and will be ready for presentation to the House soon after the reassembling of Congress. One of Mr. Mosby's letters contains charges so damaging to Bailey and so scandalous to the consular service that Secretary Evarts considers that it would be "incompatible with the public interests" to make it public, and he has, therefore, decided to withhold it. THE TIMES's correspondent, however, has been permitted to make a copy of the letter in question, the full text of which will be found below:

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, HONG KONG, Oct. 21, 1879.
Hon. F. W. Seward, Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: In my No. 29, dated Sept. 22, 1879, I stated that I would submit to the department a supplementary report on the frauds and abuses formerly practiced here in shipping and discharging seamen, the collection of extra wages, and granting relief to destitute seamen. This I now proceed to do. In the first place, I will say that while it was notorious here that these frauds existed, yet I had not deemed the proof accessible, (as almost all the ships that paid extra wages during Mr. Bailey's term here had left this coast,) until in the month of August, when investigating the emigration business with Gen. Stahel, my attention was attracted by the internal evidence of fraud furnished by the quarterly returns of Mr. Bailey. After Gen. Stahel left I made a careful analysis of these returns, and a comparison of Mr. Bailey's and Mr. Loring's and my own. The result is a most cogent demonstration of their fictitious character.

I invite attention to the consolidated statement of all the quarterly statements, returns of extra wages, and relief accounts of this consulate from Jan. 1, 1871, to Sept. 30, 1879, prepared by my Vice-Consul, Mr. Brooke. The most striking feature of this statement is the small number of discharges reported by Mr. Bailey as compared with the number of vessels that he cleared, and also the great disparity between the number shipped and discharged. When a vessel enters it generally discharges a portion of its crew; when it clears it ships a number of seamen to fill up vacancies caused by discharges and by desertions. At the port of Hong Kong, where desertion is very difficult, the number shipped ought not greatly to exceed the number discharged. The Government only loses $1, the shipping fee, for a failure to report a seaman shipped, but as under Mr. Bailey, nearly all discharges were accompanied with the payment of extra wages, the Government would lose both the fee and extra wages when a discharge was not reported. Mr. Bailey cleared 652 vessels while he was here. From these he reported only 460 discharges in all, 220 of these being with extra wages, and 202 seamen shipped. During the six years succeeding 1871 he reports only 192 in all as discharged. In other words, more men were discharged during the first year, 1871, than during his subsequent six.

Again, according to his report, nearly five times as many men were shipped as were discharged. From the tabulated statement it will be seen that the proportion of my shipments to discharges has been less than two to one, and Loring's a little over two to one. Bailey cleared on an average 95 vessels a year. I have cleared 85; Loring, during the 18 months he was in charge, cleared 135. My average is 4 discharges for each ship cleared; Loring's over 3, while Bailey's average for his whole term is less than 1 for each clearance, (652 vessels cleared, with 460 discharges,) and for the six years succeeding 1871 he reports about 1 discharge for every 3 vessels cleared. The number of clearances and discharges under Bailey, Loring, and myself have been as follows:

	Clearances.	Discharges.
Bailey	652	460
Loring	135	318
Mosby	85	344

This statement, at least, creates a very strong presumption of fraudulent concealment of the number discharged. But Bailey's proportion of discharges should have been much greater than mine, as he made many compulsory discharges, sometimes of whole crews, with three months' extra wages, while all of mine have been by mutual consent.

EXTRA WAGES.

The collection of extra wages at this consulate has, for many years, been a subject of remonstrance and complaint by ship-owners and ship-masters. There were over 20 American vessels in port when I came here, and nearly all of the masters called on me to ascertain if I would follow the rule of my predecessor. The question was new to me, and I could not answer immediately. It was a subject of frequent conversation, and at last of contention, between Mr. Loring and myself during the few weeks that he remained after my arrival. When I came to a decision I announced it to the masters, and all expressed themselves as perfectly satisfied with it. But as I had taken a new departure, and reversed a rule that had prevailed here for a great many years, I determined to embody my views in a dispatch to the department, and ask for instructions to guide me. This I accordingly did in my No. 5, dated Feb. 17, 1879. In that dispatch, written in the house then occupied by Mr. Loring, and read to him, I said: "I have been thus full in presenting my views on this subject, as I have reversed the rule that has prevailed in regard to such discharges in this port by my predecessor in office. A large number of American vessels arrive here with crews composed wholly of foreigners shipped in the ports of Japan, China, and Australia, and stipulating in their articles to be discharged here. Heretofore it has been the rule at this port, in all such cases, to exact the extra wages. I do not exact them in such cases, for, if I did, I would thereby acknowledge the corresponding right of these seamen to claim my care and protection after the discharge. The records of the consulate show great dissatisfaction, caused by the application of the law of extra wages to discharges in such cases. In my judgment these complaints are well founded."

I remember very well what Mr. Loring's criticism on this dispatch was. He said: "You will find that the department will sustain the old rule, and you will be held responsible for all the extra wages you have failed to collect." Loring had acted as Vice-Consul under Bailey several years, and simply carried out this rule. The announcement of my rule was hailed as a great deliverance by the ship-masters, but, strange to say, one looking over the "return of extra wages" accounts would infer that the hardship was in the new rule and not in the old one, for mine has brought a great deal more money into the Treasury than the old rule under Mr. Bailey. Bailey's annual average was about $700; in less than eight months my returns show $1,116 collected and paid into the Treasury. It must also be borne in mind that of the 85 vessels I have cleared, over 20 had returned before my arrival here and had already discharged their crews, and paid their extra wages to Loring, so that very little was left for me to do for them except to ship their crews. My dispatch No. 5, of Feb. 17, 1879, and No. 16, of June 16, 1879, show that I have taken exactly an opposite view of the law of extra wages from my predecessors, and have adopted the most liberal construction of it in favor of the ship, and have exerted myself to reduce them to a minimum, for I do not approve of the policy of the law. I believe it is generally used as a corruption fund, and divided between the Consul and keepers of sailors' boarding-houses. Loring assumed charge of the consulate at the close of the third quarter, 1877. Bailey reports $1,687 35 for the three quarters of 1877 for extra wages collected from 81 ships, and Loring, applying Bailey's rule, reports for the fourth quarter, from 11 ships, $1,157 75. In 1878, with 110 vessels and same rule, Loring reported $4,240. Formerly it was a rare exception to the rule here to discharge without extra wages. With me it is an exception to discharge with extra wages. Mine has produced a net sum to the Treasury of $1,116 50 in less than eight months, or at the rate of about $1,700 a year. Bailey's ought certainly to have produced five or six times as much annually. According to his report, it produced less. At the rate of four seamen discharged for every vessel cleared, (which has been mine,) would have made 2,608 discharges which ought to have brought in at least $32,000; he accounted for $5,254 36. Loring, in 16 months, with 135 ships, reported $5,992 47, which is $738 11 more than Bailey accounted for in seven years. Bailey's accounts show $8,403 52, charges for relief given destitute seamen. Loring's show $2,690 25. Mine show nothing.

It is very strange that all the destitute seamen should have disappeared as soon as I got to Hong Kong. It is a very rare thing for a vessel to leave port without discharging and shipping seamen. It has only occurred four times since I have been here. The number shipped generally represent the number discharged and deserted. There are probably fewer desertions here than at any other consulate. Hong Kong is a barren island, uninhabited, except the Town of Victoria and a few fishing villages along the shore. The laws of the colony impose a heavy penalty on a master for failing to report to the Harbor-master the desertion of any of his crew. The object of the laws is to prevent destitute sailors being thrown as a burden on the colony. The consular regulations also require the master to report all deserters to the Consul. If the deserter is not reclaimed, he is marked on the article as such by the Consul, who is also required to give the master a certificate that due diligence has been used to capture him. Of course, if the master has not used due diligence, the Consul will refuse his certificate. With this safeguard against desertion, the vigilance of the Consul, aided by the local authorities, desertion is a rare offense here. If a European sailor leaves his ship, he is almost sure to be caught. There are very few deserters, except Chinese, and they are mostly from the Pacific Mail steamers—they can go off to their homes in China. Only four sailing vessels have had any deserters since I have been here. They number less than 20. Of these 14 were from the A. M. Simpson. This ship arrived here in July; the crew were all foreigners shipped at Cardiff. They asked for their discharge on the ground of bad treatment. I was willing to discharge them, but they had no wages due them with which to go to a boarding-house, and as I did not believe they were entitled to the benefit of the law of extra wages, I sent them back to their ship. They all deserted two or three times, were arrested, put back on ship-board, and also twice in jail. They continued to desert, and the Harbor-master, finding them incorrigible, let them go.

The number of shipments will always be in excess of the number of discharges here, for the reason that the Chinese crews of the Pacific Mail steamers desert, and it cannot be prevented. The ships that carry Chinese emigrants, in order to increase the number of passengers they can carry without violating law, frequently ship a considerable number on the articles as doctors, cooks, &c. My returns show 344 discharged, 556 shipped, a difference of 212, which is accounted for by the extra number of emigrants shipped on articles and the Chinese deserters. But sailing-vessels coming from the United States, Europe, and Australia have European crews. The question is, what becomes of them after arriving at Hong Kong? If they had deserted, the island would have been overrun with them. Now, Mr. Bailey's dispatches show how vigilant he was to prevent desertion, and he takes credit to himself for having entirely broken it up. In a dispatch, No. 422, dated Aug. 22, 1877, he reports that four seamen deserted the Matchless with the connivance of the master, *but were arrested on shore,* and brought to the consulate. As a penalty for this act, the Consul then discharged them, and made the master pay three months extra wages. He says: "By a coincidence, while the case was under consideration at the consulate, the local courts had a hearing of the men, and Capt. Dames was cited to answer for a breach of ordinance No. 6, 1852, in discharging four of his crew within the colony contrary to the provisions of section 2 of that ordinance. After a full hearing, with defense by counsel, he was fined $40 for violating the ordinance. I inclose a certificate copy of the proceeding before the magistrate, also a printed report of the case published in the *China Mail* of the 3d inst. Considering the large amount of shipping constantly hence, and the small area of the colony, the local authorities are deeply interested in preventing desertions or discharges, except such as are lawfully made, when the seaman is provided for by his Consul, or by the Harbormaster, in case of British vessels, so as to prevent the colony from being filled with destitute and consequently desperate men."

There could be no better evidence than this letter to falsify all of Mr. Bailey's returns to the Treasury. He shows in the dispatch that the desertion of European sailors is next to impossible, yet, according to his quarterly statements, three-fourths of the crews that left American vessels deserted instead of being discharged. I will here state that it is the practice at the consulate, when seamen are discharged, to deposit their wages due them with a sailor's boarding-master, who becomes security against their becoming destitute and thrown on the colony or consulate for relief. In another dispatch to the department, No. 67, dated Oct. 12, 1871, Mr. Bailey says: "I have discountenanced desertion in every possible way. I require masters to report all desertions to me promptly, and thereupon I immediately notify the Superintendent of Police in writing, giving the name, date, and ship of the deserter, and request that they be arrested and imprisoned subject to my order." It he exercised the vigilance and activity for which he claims credit, and I have no doubt that he did, very few men could have left their ships in Hong Kong, for as deserters never have any money, there would be nowhere for them to go. I do not remember but one, for whom I ever offered a reward, that was not caught. Even then if he correctly reported the number shipped, he gives no satisfactory explanation of the great disparity between the number shipped and discharged. I will show, however, that the returns of men shipped are as unreliable as those of men discharged. The rule here was to collect extra wages when seamen were discharged, except in the case (as Loring informs me) of a crew shipped on what were called "coasting articles"—that is, shipped in Hong Kong to go on a voyage to the China coast and to return and be discharged here. From all the vessels that come here from the United States, England, and the British Colonies, extra wages were collected without respect to the nationality of the crew, or the stipulations of the shipping articles. In the quarterly statements the fees for deserters are so blended with others that it is impossible to distinguish them. I now offer some evidence "aliunde" to support the theory that they show their fraudulent character on their face.

Capt. Hutchinson, of the ship Highlander, of Salem, Mass., in his letter says: "The Highlander arrived in Hong Kong in May, 1877, and left July, 1877. She discharged 11 men with extra wages, at $18 per month for men and $30 for the steward; she shipped the same number." Now, the quarterly statement of fees for the third quarter, 1877, reports none discharged, 11 shipped. In the extra wages returns for that quarter the Government is credited with 2 men discharged with extra wages, a loss of $185. The Highlander arrived here from the United States in July, 1875; discharged 9 and shipped 9; quarterly statements report 3 discharged and 9 shipped. Coming from a home port, she, of course, paid extra wages; was here again in October, 1877, discharged 16; quarterly statement reports none discharged and only 2 shipped; was here also June, 1871; discharged 12, including second mate; shipped 11. The quarterly statement reports none discharged. The extra wages returns do not credit any extra wages from the Highlander either in 1871 or in 1874, but credits 3 in 1875. The loss to the Government for failure to report the discharges and extra wages from the Highlander must have amounted to at least $1,000.

Capt. Clough reports the Sumatra as being here in March, 1877, discharged 10 with extra wages; shipped 11; all reported as deserters; no extra wages returned. She was here again September, 1877; discharged 20 with extra wages; 16 of these were discharged by Loring; 9 are reported as discharged with extra wages.

Capt. Endicott, of the W. H. Dietz, says he discharged a seaman before Mr. Bailey on the 16th of May, 1877, paying him $25 extra wages. There is no credit to the Government on this account, either in the quarterly statement or return of extra wages. (see his letter marked inclosure No. —.)

Gen. Stahel has the certificate of Capt. Ross that he discharged three men with extra wages, for which no credit is given.

I present other proofs to falsify these returns. It is the custom of masters when they are going to make a discharge to get at the consulate a blank form on which to make out each seaman's account with the ship. This account is left with the Consul when the seaman gets his discharge. Most of them have been lost or destroyed, but I found a few in an old drawer. About November, 1874, as appears by exhibit B, John H. Snow, the mate of the C. O. Whitmore, was discharged. The second mate, Stafford, was discharged at the same time. The ship came from Cardiff, and the mates being American seamen, extra wages must have been collected. In the extra wages return for that quarter there is a credit for Stafford of $14 58, (a very small sum for a second mate,) but none for Snow, whose wages were $50 50. I will here remark that in looking over the returns it is a very rare thing to find credit for a mate discharged. Their pay is generally $50 a month. These seem always to have been retained as a tid-bit by the Consul.

The Sumatra cleared here in March, 1877, coming from the United States. She discharged 11 men, (see Exhibit D,) with extra wages. In the quarterly return (first quarter, 1877,) the crew is reported as deserters, and there is no return for the extra wages. (See Capt. Clough's letter.)

The Outwater arrived from Cardiff on the 7th of December, 1876, and left in February, 1877. She discharged 11 men. (See Exhibit E.) In the quarterly statement there is a credit for 1 discharged, the others being reported as deserters. In the extra wages return there is a credit for extra wages for 1.

The William Van Name (see F) discharged a mate ($45) October, 1876. The quarterly statement reports none discharged, 6 shipped. The discharged mate being an American citizen, he was paid extra wages, for which there is no credit.

The Benefactor arrived from New-York in July, 1877; cleared in September. Exhibit G shows 8 men discharged. Quarterly statement reports none discharged—all deserted. Extra wages return shows no credit to the Government, although they were paid.

The Signal arrived from an English port in March, 1877. She discharged 3. (See exhibit H.) All reported as deserters, with no credit for extra wages.

The Garibaldi arrived from the United States in July, 1876; discharged 2, 1 at $40, the other at $30 wages; shipped 8; all reported as deserters, no extra wages. There is every probability that she discharged as many as she shipped. I have only found two accounts.

The Alice Buck arrived from Cardiff in August, 1876; cleared in October, 1876. Exhibit K shows three discharged. She shipped 6, probably discharging as many; only 1 discharge reported; one month's extra wages for 1, if extra wages were collected for one they would have been for all.

Exhibit L shows that on Aug. 18, 1876, the Loiterer discharged 8 men; cleared April, 1877; all reported as deserters.

In September, 1877, the Ocean (see exhibit M) discharged 13 men; none reported.

The Freeman Clarke arrived February, 1878; discharged 6; (see paper N;) credit for 3 discharged with extra wages.

The W. Pendleton (see paper O) discharged 12 on the 6th of December, 1877; all reported as deserters.

I inclose a number of other accounts showing discharges which are reported as deserters. I have selected these cases as examples to show that the returns of port and extra wages accounts are fraudulent, and that from them, on the principle "*Ex pede Herculem,*" the character of the whole may be inferred. It would take me six months to present all the evidence in detail.

SHIPPING SEAMEN.

Mr. Bailey reports 2,020 seamen shipped during his seven years in office from 652 vessels. Loring reports 716 in 16 months from 135 vessels, and I report 556 in less than eight months from 89 vessels. Bailey's proportion is the same thing, over 3 men shipped for each vessel cleared, Loring's about 5, and mine about 7. Any one at all acquainted with the restless and wayward character of sailors knows that more than 2,020 men must have been shipped at this consulate in nearly seven years. It is a notorious fact that Hong Kong is the great shipping port of the East. Mr. Bailey says this in one of his letters to which I have referred. I now offer the most conclusive evidence, furnished by Mr. Bailey himself, that his returns of seamen shipped are false. The consular regulations require all shipments of seamen to be made on duplicate shipping articles, and one copy to be retained in the consulate. A few days ago over 200 of these duplicates were found in a pile of rubbish. Of course, they are not more than one-fourth the number of copies that ought to be on file. The others have either been lost or destroyed. These seem, however, to contradict and falsify the returns of seamen shipped. I append a list of shipments taken from these articles which are not accounted for in the quarterly returns. They amount to about $1,200. But there is other evidence. I was struck with the fact in looking over the quarterly returns that only in one instance during the whole time that Bailey and Loring were here was there any credit to the Government for any shipments by the Pacific Mail steamers which make the largest shipments. The fees for these seem all to have been appropriated. Since I have been here there have been several clearances of these steamers, and only two with shipping sailors. These shipments by me have amounted to 109. During the eight years of Bailey and Loring they must have amounted to at least 1,060, for the company ran more steamers then than now.

There is also another class of fees for shipments they [Bailey & Loring] always appropriated. I have said that it was the custom of sailing-vessels carrying Chinese emigrants to ship a considerable number of Chinese on their articles as doctors, cooks, &c., in order to carry more passengers and at the same time not violate the Passenger act. These shipments often amount to as many as 20. I also came in possession of other evidence in regard to the shipping. The law of the colony requires a fee of $1 to be paid by the Master for every seaman shipped in the colony. The Masters generally go first to the Harbormaster, pay the fee, and get his permit, stating the names and number of the seamen to be shipped. The permits shows a large number shipped and unaccounted for. (See statement "X.") I submit the following propositions deducted from the evidence:

1. The number of shipments actually reported by Mr. Bailey is so out of proportion to the number of discharges as to create at least a strong presumption of fraud; this presumption is strengthened, if not confirmed, by a comparison of Bailey's returns with Loring's and my own.

2. *A comparison of the amount* of extra wages returned by Bailey in about seven years, $5,254 36 from 652 ships, with Loring's in 16 months of $5,992 47 from 135 ships and under the same rule, create a presumption of fraud, which is confirmed by the evidence *aliunde* which I have produced.

3. Bailey's annual average of extra wages is only about $700; mine up to Sept. 30, 1879—less than eight months—is $1,116. Bailey's rule of extra wages ought to have produced five or six times as much as mine. On the contrary, mine produced more, according to the record.

4. The number of men reported as shipped and discharged, when compared with the number of vessels entered and cleared, is too small.

5. The principal source of revenue at this consulate being shipping and discharging seamen, invoices, and Chinese emigrants, of which Mr. Bailey had a great many more than I have had, his surplus balance paid into the Treasury ought to have been proportionately larger. In less than eight months, my surplus balance is larger than any annual balance ever before paid by this consulate into the Treasury; and this, in spite of the fact that owing to the decline in business and reduction in charges, the amount collected by me, both in fees and extra wages, is far less than that collected by my predecessors. Bailey's annual average surplus was about $3,735 26. Mine has been, from Feb. 4, 1879, to Sept. 30—less than eight months—$7,918 39, or at the rate of $12,000 per annum, without including the sum of $785 10 turned over to me by Mr. Loring when I took charge of the consulate, and by me paid to the Treasury.

6. Mr. Bailey has charged the Government $8,403 for relieving distressed seamen, or annually about $1,200 50. I have charged nothing.

7. My attention is called to the fact that in about seven years Bailey's total surplus balance was $26,565 73; Loring's, without any increase of the business of the consulate, was $10,138 45, nearly one-half of Bailey's total in 16 months; mine about one-third in less than eight months.

8. A comparison of Bailey's annual total reported with his surplus shows the purely artificial character of his returns; that is, that the surplus amount was not regulated by the amount collected, but by the exigencies of the Consul; *e. g.,* from a total of $12,311 46 collected by me since Feb. 4, 1879, I pay a surplus of $7,918 37. With a total collected in 1874 of $18,370 76, Bailey paid a surplus of $2,684 70. In the same way, Bailey's returns may be compared with themselves to show that the usual balances paid into the Treasury was not dependent on the annual amounts collected. For example, in 1876, with a total of $14,018 14 reported, his balance was $4,271 08, while in 1872, with a total of $12,341 52, his balance was $4,803 78. So, in 1873, his total was greater than in 1872, but his surplus less. The surplus I pay over into the Treasury depends upon the amount I collect.

Mr. Bailey must have discharged at least 2,608 seamen, and at least four-fifths of these with extra wages, and shipped about 4,564 seamen. His defalcation on this account must be between $35,000 and $40,000.

In conclusion, as Chinese emigration was the original subject of inquiry, I submit the following extract from a letter just received from the Collector of Customs at San Francisco, dated Aug. 28, 1879: "I congratulate you on your success in your effort to prevent the shipping of lewd women to this port. The fact that you have succeeded demonstrates the truth of my theory hitherto expressed to your predecessors, that vigilance and activity on the part of the Consul at Hong Kong was the proper way to enforce the law." I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN S. MOSBY, United States Consul.

P. S.—The duplicate shipping articles on file in the office show about 1,200 seamen shipped and not accounted for in the quarterly statement. The Pacific Mail steamers cleared 94 times during Bailey's and Loring's terms; there is credit to the Government for only one shipment. They have been cleared seven times by me. I shipped 109 men. At that rate, under Bailey and Loring, they would have shipped 1,504.

JOHN S. MOSBY, United States Consul.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

RUMORS OF A NEW COMBINATION—WHO WILL BE THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

It is said that the Aldermanic combination which was temporarily effected to secure the election of Mr. Frederick Smyth to the office of Recorder is to be followed by another—that is, if certain arrangements now in progress can be made. The six Anti-Tammany Aldermen, it appears, propose to make an alliance with three Republicans and three Tammany men in the board, so as to secure 12 votes, the necessary number, for the confirmation of Henry Murray for Police Justice for a new term, and Thomas B. McAvoy for Superintendent of Buildings, in place of Henry J. Dudley. One of the Aldermen who is opposed to the nominees, said that "11 votes were counted upon as sure, and that if the twelfth should be obtained, Mr. Murray and Mr. McAvoy would be confirmed at the meeting of the board to-day." Its members have only until Monday forenoon to close the labors of their term.

The new Board of Aldermen will organize at noon on Monday by appointing officers and standing committees. It is composed of nine Tammanyites, seven Anti-Tammanyites, and six Republicans. Alderman John J. Morris has been named for the office of President, and it is said he will be elected by the votes of the Republicans and Tammanyites. He was proposed for the position in a caucus of the Republicans, and it was agreed that he should be nominated. If he should be elected, he will, by virtue of his office, be a member of the Board of Apportionment. Capt. Francis J. Twomey, who is a Tammany Democrat, and who now holds the position of Chief Clerk to the board, will probably be re-elected. When the board has organized, the Mayor will transmit his annual Message to the President.

A VERY VIGOROUS DENIAL.

The Hon. Truman Smith says in a letter to the Stamford (Conn.) *Herald*: "Permit me to advert to the statement made by Mr. A. H. Byington in a letter from Washington, to the effect that while acting at Washington as Chairman of the Whig National Committee, during the Presidential canvass of the year 1848, (which, it will be recollected, resulted in the election of Gen. Taylor,) I contracted a debt over and above all resources, of no less than $11,000, and that, being harassed by this responsibility, I sought and obtained relief through the agency of my friend, Mr. Thurlow Weed, to the amount of $4,000, but ultimately provided for the balance ($7,000) by a mortgage on my place at Litchfield, and finally, that Mr. Lincoln, on his accession to the Presidency, taking my case under consideration, undertook to indemnify me for the loss aforesaid by conferring on me the situation of Judge on the part of the United States of the International Court, located in the City of New-York, under the treaty between our Government and Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade, which office, Mr. Byington says, he [Mr. Lincoln] conferred without any solicitation on my part. Now, I have to say, that these statements as to any pecuniary loss sustained by me on the occasion named, and as to the motive which prompted Mr. *Lincoln* to proffer to me the situation specified, are *in toto* false; and I have to request Mr. A. H. Byington that, if he has occasion to do any more romancing for the purpose of filling up his columns, he will hereafter select some other object for the display of his imagination than myself."

A ZEALOUS PREACHER DISAPPOINTED.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

A good man, conspicuous for his helpful interest in the young, occupied the pulpit of a Unitarian church in Western Massachusetts on a recent Sunday. His heart was gladdened by the sight of an array of bright-looking boys on some front seats. The speaker talked at those boys with genuine enthusiasm, his ardor rising at the seeming quick response which his earnest words met in the brightened eyes and attentive attitude of the chosen objects of his "personal application" of most wholesome truth. The preacher was a little puzzled for the moment to note the unseeming levity of the congregation, but his burning zeal was not quenched, and he drove the truth clean home with sledge-hammer blows. Going out of the sanctuary, the visiting brother, still glowing with the pleasant warmth of successful effort, asked the Pastor who those bright-looking boys were on certain seats. "Those," said the minister gently, "are the pupils of our deaf and dumb institute!"

THE SURROGATE'S THANKS.

Surrogate Calvin on Wednesday last addressed a letter to "the clerks, attendants, and messengers of the Surrogate's office," in which he says: "At the close of the year 1879 it affords me pleasure to say that you have served the public in your several vocations with great diligence, fidelity, and efficiency, and that I fully appreciate the measure of my indebtedness to you for the generous approbation which the public has kindly bestowed upon the manner in which the responsible, laborious, and delicate duties of this office have been performed. Permit me to wish you all a happy New Year, and that you may find its close equally happy."

THE HOSPITAL FUND.

FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGMENTS — A CONTEMPTIBLE TRICK.

Mr. Charles Lanier, Treasurer of the Hospital Fund, has not yet completed the counting of the receipts of Hospital Saturday and Sunday. As the greater part is in small coin, this is a tedious job, and will occupy several days yet. Among the contributions handled yesterday was a check on the National Broadway Bank, drawn to the order of Charles F. Elwell, President of the Maritime Exchange, and purporting to be signed by Olyphant & Co. It was for $1,000, and was accompanied by a note requesting that half should go to the General Fund and half to the Hospital Fund. The check was spurious. It was either a contemptible joke, or the work of a lunatic. The following are the additional sums accounted for to date:

Amount previously acknowledged	$6,945 41	G. H. Smith	$10 00
Brick Presbyterian Church	256 36	Box at J. Brussell & Co.'s	6 65
French Evangelical Church, University-place	31 35	Box at V. H. Rothschild's	22 91
Charles Hauselt	20 00	Box at John Polhemus's	7 21
St. Michael's Church, Bloomingdale, N. Y.	28 95	New-York Stock Exchange, (additional)	5 00
George Ringler & Co.	50 00	E. S. H.	10 00
R. N. Taller	50 00	Employes of Francis & Loutrel	13 00
Fifth-Avenue Baptist Church	213 57	B. & L.	25 00
Post Office boxes	85 51	B. De Sola	5 00
Maritime Exchange	841 78	Ferries and railroads	387 52
Church of the Annunciation	1 70	Hotels and restaurants	378 77
St. Chrysostom's Chapel	28 80	New-York Produce Exchange	704 00
H. E. Ohlens	10 00	Employes of Woodbury Brothers	14 25
Wynkoop & Hallenbeck	20 00	Total to date	$9,772 70

THE OBNOXIOUS CENTAL SYSTEM.

OPPOSITION FROM A NEW QUARTER—THE PROVISION MEN EXCITED.

Yesterday the receipts, exports, and other statistics, as fast as received, were turned into centals by the employes of the Produce Exchange, and thus posted, in accordance with the order of the Board of Managers declaring the new system in full operation. It seems that the provision men have been laboring under the delusion that their brethren of the grain trade were to enjoy the exclusive benefit of the inconveniences of the system, partly because this application of it had not been enforced in their regard, although they have been dealing in consonance with the system since Oct. 1. Their indignation was only less intense than that which has animated the grain trade for some time. So high did the feeling run that the bulletins were torn down from the board by some party unknown, and trampled under foot. Later in the afternoon the opposition took the shape of a memorial demanding on behalf of the provision trade that another vote be taken, with a view to rescinding the two previous ones establishing the system. As these were carried mainly by the favor of the provision men, in opposition to the wishes of the grain men, such a ballot, if had, will probably end the discussion by burying the system out of sight. The grain men are delighted with the new turn of affairs. Their special committee will meet the Board of Managers this morning for the purpose of obtaining, if possible, relief from the operation of the system. Should they be unsuccessful, the trade will abolish all calls on and after Monday next, and will, it is threatened, bring a lawsuit to test the power of the board to force the system upon them. Meantime they will trade privately on the basis of the bushel.

LETSON SENTENCED.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY'S DEFAULTING COLLECTOR.

Supreme Court Judge Scudder, at New-Brunswick, N. J., yesterday, sentenced Joseph C. Letson, the defaulting County Collector of Middlesex County, to imprisonment for two years and to pay a fine of $500. Letson was till recently a prominent figure among the Democratic politicians of the State. He had been Collector of the county for two years. When the new Board of Freeholders went into office last Spring, a deficiency of about $10,000 was discovered in his accounts, and a larger deficiency was found in the accounts of Hart Moore, his father-in-law and predecessor in office. At Letson's trial, ex-Senator Ludlow, whom the court assigned to his defense, claimed that the county still owed Letson an unsettled balance for commissions, and that the difference between that debt and the amount of his deficiency awaited the demand of the county officers. The jury convicted. Hart Moore's defalcations extended over a period of five years. He claimed that the Statute of Limitations exempted him from prosecution for any deficiency that occurred more than two years from the time of his indictment. To escape prosecution he paid the amount of his defalcations during the two years—$1,125. He was, nevertheless, indicted and prosecuted under an act passed a year ago extending the limitation from two to five years, and the jury found him guilty. He claimed that the act was, as to his case, ex post facto, and has made application for a new trial. Pending the result of this application, he will not, probably, be sentenced.

A MINER FRIGHTENED TO DEATH.

From the Pottsville (Penn.) Miners' Journal, Jan. 2.

Vaughn Colliery is operated by David Vaughn & Co., at Ashland, and a few days ago the Deputy Coroner of that district was called to the above-named mines to investigate the causes which led to the death of a miner named Charles Dreshman. A jury was impaneled, and after taking the testimony of several witnesses, the following verdict was rendered: "That Charles Dreshman came to his death from a nervous shock produced by extreme fright." It appears that Dreshman and two other men were working abreast, when a mass of top-coal fell, and this accident was followed by a slight explosion of gas. The miners started to escape, but on the way out Dreshman fell, and his companions ran on a short distance before they noticed his absence, and went back and found him suffering from extreme nervousness. He said: "We will never get out alive," and trembled violently, besides giving other evidences of extreme fright. The danger being passed, his friends tried to reassure him of his safety, but his nervousness seemed to increase momentarily until he reached the gangway, when he fell into convulsions and died shortly afterward. The deceased was 22 years of age and unmarried. Old miners say similar cases have been known before, but they are extremely rare.

SUIT AGAINST THE ELEVATED ROAD.

Arguments in the suit of S. Caro against the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company will be made before the Superior Court, General Term, on Tuesday next, by Messrs. Benjamin F. Butler and Roger A. Pryor for the plaintiff, and ex-Judge John K. Porter for the defendant corporation. This suit is a test one to determine the rights of owners of real estate in West Fifty-third-street, between Sixth and Ninth avenues, as against the defendant company, whose elevated railway structure is built in front of their premises.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 2.—Cotton easy; Middling, 12⅛c.; Low Middling, 11⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 11¼c.; net receipts, 2,709 bales; gross, 2,737 bales; exports to the Continent, 6,049 bales; coastwise, 2,334 bales; sales, 2,300 bales; last evening, 2,000 bales; stock, 84,898 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 12,420 bales; gross, 12,494 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,798 bales; to the Continent, 23,538 bales; coastwise, 9,764 bales; sales, 9,400 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 2.—Cotton firmer; Middling, 11⅞c.; Low Middling, 11½c.; Good Ordinary, 11c.; net receipts, 10,582 bales; gross, 11,102 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,193 bales; sales, 7,000 bales; stock, 315,992 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 50,471 bales; gross, 56,523 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 18,750 bales; to France, 5,805 bales; to the Continent, 2,423 bales; coastwise, 11,186 bales; sales, 37,600 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 2.—Cotton quiet; firm; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 12c.; Good Ordinary, 11¼c.; net receipts, 929 bales; exports, to France, 3,360 bales; coastwise, 571 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 85,758 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 10,147 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,427 bales; to France, 3,395 bales; to the Continent, 1,240 bales; coastwise, 7,946 bales; sales, 4,000 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 2.—Cotton firm; Middling, 11¾c.@11⅞c.; Low Middling, 11⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 11c.; net receipts, 2,172 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,062 bales; coastwise, 985 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; stock, 71,228 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 13,928 bales; gross 13,968 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,062 bales; coastwise, 5,844 bales; sales, 13,700 bales.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 2.—Cotton firm; Middling, 11⅜c.@11½c.; Low Middling 11⅛c.@11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅞c.; receipts, 345 bales; sales, 240 bales; stock, 1880, 18,789 bales; 1879, 35,813 bales. Weekly—Receipts, 3,393 bales; shipments, 500 bales; sales, 2,167 bales.

THE PHILADELPHIA WOOL MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 2.—Wool more active and prices strong. Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia—XX and above, 50c.@55c.; X, 50c.@52c.; medium, 55c.@58c.; coarse, 49c.@52c. New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western—Fine or X and XX, 48c.@50c.; medium, 54c.@55c.; coarse, 48c.@50c. Washed Combing and Delaine—Fine Washed Delaine X and XX, 52½c.@55c.; medium Washed Combing and Delaine, 60c.; coarse do. do. do., 50c.@55c.; Canada Washed Combing, 50c.@55c. Tub-washed—Choice, 58c.@60c.; fair, 50c.@54c. Unwashed Combing and Delaine—Medium Unwashed Combing and Delaine, 40c.@45c.; coarse do. do. do., 40c.@42c. Bright Unwashed—Fine or X and XX, 36c.@38½c.; medium, 40c.@42c.; coarse, 38c.@40c. Dark, Earthy, Unwashed Clothing—Fine, 35c.@38c.; medium, 40c.@42c.; coarse, 28c.@30c. Oregon—Fine, 37c.@40c.; medium, 40c.@42c.; coarse, 35c.@38c. California—Fine, 37c.@40c.; medium, 37c.@40c.; coarse, 33c.@37c. New-Mexican and Colorado—Fine, 35c.@40c.; medium, 35c.@40c.; coarse, (carpet Wool,) 28c.@30c. Pulled—Extra Merino, 45c.@50c.; super, 50c.@55c.; Lambs'-super, 53c.@58c.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 2, 1880.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	42	Leather, sides	45,082
R. R. Peas, bags	8	Moss, bales	18
B. W. Flour, pkgs	107	Molasses, hhds	3,105
Beans, bbls	118	Spirits Turp., bbls	48
Bees-wax, pkgs	6	Rosin, bbls	171
Cotton, bales	14,952	Oil-cake, pkgs	3,270
Cot'n-seed-oil, bbls	51	Oil, Lard, bbls	150
C'n-se'd-cake, bags	500	Pea-nuts, bags	701
Copper, bbls	98	Pecans, pkgs	216
Copper, cakes	160	Pork, pkgs	233
Eggs, pkgs	289	Beef, pkgs	10
Flour, bbls	19,359	Cut-meats, pkgs	6,588
Corn-meal, bbls	450	Lard, tcs	5,015
Corn-meal, bags	400	Lard, kegs	1,388
Wheat, bushels	83,250	Butter, pkgs	2,469
Corn, bushels	171,300	Cheese, pkgs	4,397
Oats, bushels	38,900	Dressed Hogs, No.	720
Rye, bushels	450	Rice, tcs	665
Malt, bushels	6,025	Rice-chaff, bags	114
Barley, bushels	12,700	Sugar, hhds	983
Peas, bushels	9,000	Sugar, bbls	6
Oat-meal, bags	430	Skins, bales	99
Flax-seed, bags	252	Starch, pkgs	1,855
Grease, pkgs	72	Sumac, bags	280
Grass-seed, bags	1,294	Tallow, pkgs	463
Hemp, bales	4	Tow, bales	44
Hides, No.	2,541	Tobacco, hhds	167
Hides, bales	968	Tobacco, pkgs	1,264
Hops, bales	19	Whisky, bbls	925
Istle, bales	87	Wool, bales	491

CANDLES—A dull market noted, even in a jobbing way, at former figures.

COFFEE—Very quiet; quoted as before; 4,500 bags Rio resold on private terms.

COOPERAGE STOCK—A firm but quiet market noted for the leading kinds.

CORDAGE—Has been in request and strong in price.

COTTON—Neglected pending the resumption of business at the Cotton Exchange on Monday next, Jan. 5. Quotations nominally as last given.

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYEWOODS—Most kinds of Drugs and Dyes have been quoted quite firm, but without much animation....English Chemicals have been in light demand at previous figures....Essential Oils have been moderately sought after at about former rates....Dyewoods have been quoted as unchanged in price, on a slow movement.

FERTILIZERS—Have been inactive at former rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in State and Western Flour has been on a very limited scale, on a weak and somewhat irregular market, though prices have not varied much. Little interest shown by purchasers to operate, at the moment, beyond urgent requirements....Sales have been reported since our last of 9,800 bbls. of all grades....Included in the reported sales were 650 bbls. Low Extras, for shipment, within the range of $5@$5 40, the latter for very choice, mainly at $5@$5 25, (from dock at $5;) Standard Extra, last half of January delivery, quoted at $5 bid; 500 bbls. City Mill Extras, including West India grades, within the range of $5 75@$7 15 for fair to fancy, and South American brands at $6 60@$7 25, (the latter for very choice,) and poor to fancy English brands at $6@$6 50; 1,800 bbls. Minnesota and Wisconsin clear, these at $6 10@$7 25, the latter for fancy, mainly at $6 15@$6 75; 1,500 bbls. do., straight Extras, (these at $6 35@$8 for ordinary to very choice, mostly at $7 25@$7 75;) 550 bbls. Patent Extras at from $7 40@$8 20, the latter for fancy, mostly at $7 75@$8 50; 2,900 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, these at $5 25@$8 25, mostly at $6 75@$7 75; 500 bbls. Patent Extras, Winter, (these at $7 50@$8 50, the latter for fancy, mainly at $7 65@$8 50;) 400 bbls. Superfine, these chiefly at $5 50@$5 90 for poor to very choice Spring, and $5 60@$5 90 for ordinary to very choice Winter Wheat; 600 bbls. No. 2, these at $4 90@$5 for inferior to very choice Spring; and $4 70@$5 10 for Winter, the latter for very choice; and unsound and Sour Flour at from $4 35@$5 15, mostly Extras at $5 50@$6....A light trade has been reported in Southern Flour at essentially unaltered figures....Sales reported of 600 bbls. at $5 75@$9, the latter for fancy, chiefly at $7@$7 75 for Extras. ....Rye Flour steady, but quiet; quoted at from $5 35@$5 65 for Superfine State, fair to very choice. Sales reported of 200 bbls. in lots....Corn-meal quiet at rather easier prices; Yellow Western quoted at $2 75@$3 25 for poor to very fancy, White Western at $3 35@$3 15; Brandywine at $3 30. Sales reported of 500 bbls. Brandywine at $3 30....A moderate call noted for Corn-meal, in bags, in a jobbing way at from $1 16@$1 35 ₽ 100 lb., as to quality, the latter for very choice....Buckwheat Flour slow of sale at from $2@$2 35 for poor to very choice, mostly at $2 20@$2 35....Buckwheat unchanged.... Oat-meal dull, within the range of $5 50@$7 75 for ordinary to very fancy brands ₽ bbl.

FRUITS—A dull market has been reported at about previous prices; sales reported of 800 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 35; 1,200 bxs. loose do., at $2 35; 300 bxs. London at $2 60; 1,000 bxs. Valencia at 8c.; 200 cks. Turkey Prunes at 7¼c.@7½c. for old, and 8¾c. for new; 700 bbls. Currants at 6c.@6¼c.

GRAIN—Winter Wheat has been fairly active, chiefly in the way of options, and in the speculative interest, at, however, irregular prices, early deliveries having been advanced about ¼c.@1c., while, in the options line opening ½c.@1c. a bushel under the latest quotations of Wednesday, subsequently rallying to the full extent of the early loss, and later on weakening again, receding rapidly toward the extreme close, having yielded about 1½c. a bushel from the highest figures of the day, the market leaving off generally in favor of buyers, under more urgent offerings, mostly on speculative account. Spring Wheat has been held above the views of buyers, and has been unusually dull....Western reports were early of stronger, but toward the close of lower and variable markets. Cable advices of extreme dullness....Sales have been reported of 674,000 bushels, (of which 186,000 bushels for prompt delivery,) including 24,000 bushels No. 1 White at $1 55¼@$1 55⅞, chiefly at $1 55½, closing at $1 55½ asked and $1 54¾ bid, (against $1 54¾ bid on Wednesday evening;) 88,000 bushels do. January options, at $1 54¾@$1 55½, closing at $1 54½, (against $1 54¼ bid on Wednesday evening;) 112,000 bushels do. February options, at $1 57¼@$1 59, closing at $1 57¾, (against $1 58½ on Wednesday;) 3,000 bushels do. March options at $1 61¼, closing with $1 60½ asked, and $1 59 bid; 3,200 bushels No. 2 White at $1 52½@$1 53; 11,000 bushels ungraded White, in store, at $1 51@$1 52½; 54,000 bushels No. 2 Red at $1 57¼@$1 59, chiefly at $1 58½@$1 58¾, closing at $1 58, (against $1 57 bid, on Wednesday evening;) 136,000 bushels do., January options, at $1 57¼@$1 58¾, closing at $1 57¾, (against $1 58 on Wednesday;) 280,000 bushels do., February options, at $1 60¾@$1 62, closing at $1 60¾ bid, (against $1 62 on Wednesday;) 64,000 bushels do. March options, at $1 63¼@$1 65, closing at $1 63¾ (against $1 64 as the quoted price at the extreme close on Wednesday;) 2,000 bushels do. steamer grade, at $1 55; 62,000 bushels ungraded Red, at $1 40@$1 54, (of which 40,000 bushels Kansas, in store, at $1 49¾, with other important sales of this class rumored but not confirmed;) 20,000 bushels ungraded Spring at $1 07@$1 42, (with No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee Spring quoted at $1 48 bid and $1 50 asked.)....Corn has been quite freely dealt in for early delivery, but at a reduction of ¼c.@⅜c. a bushel, on freer and more urgent offerings, (the deliveries on contract having been unusually liberal.) Options were again comparatively tame, opening irregular and closing a trifle stronger....Sales have been reported of 260,000 bushels, (of which 188,000 bushels for early delivery,) including New-York No. 2, early delivery, about 104,000 bushels, at 62¼c.@63c., nearly all at 63c.; do., January, 40,000 bushels, at 61⅛c.@61⅝c.; do., February, 15,000 bushels, at 61¼c.@61⅝c.; do. May, 3,000 bushels, on call, at equal to 61.60c. ₽ bushel; New-York steamer Mixed, 62c.@62½c., chiefly at 62c.; do., January options, 8,000 bushels, at 60⅞c.; Mixed Western, ungraded, at 60c.@63½c., as to quality; New-York No. 3 at 61c.@61⅛c.; Round Yellow, new crop, at 61½c....A tame market has been reported for Rye, with values, however, quoted steady; prime quoted at 98c. for State and Canada, afloat, prompt delivery; 500 bushels sold from track at 95c....A moderate inquiry noted for Barley, which has been held quite confidently; 10,000 bushels two-rowed State reported sold at equal to 75.36c. ₽ bushel.... Barley-malt has been in fair request at steady prices....Canada Peas, in bond, dull; last sold here, as already noted, at the close of last week, at 86½c.... A limited inquiry prevails for Oats, which, however, have been quoted a shade stronger in price on restricted offerings....Sales have been reported since our last of 56,000 bushels, including New-York No. 1 White; 2,100 bushels at 53c.@53½c.; New-York No. 2 White, 3,500 bushels, at 52½c.; New-York No. 3 White, 700 bushels at 51c.; New-York No. 1, 700 bushels, at 51c.; New-York No. 2, 11,000 bushels, at 51⅛c.@51½c., chiefly at 51¼c.; do., January, 10,000 bushels, at 51c.; do., February, 10,000 bushels, at 52c.; New-York No. 3, 1,400 bushels, at 50c.; White Western, ungraded, 4,200 bushels, at 52c.@52½c.; Mixed do., 3,500 bushels, at 51c.@51½c.; White State, 2,100 bushels, at 52½c.; Mixed State, 700 bushels at 52c.; No. 2 Chicago, afloat, quoted at 51¼c. ....Hay, Straw, and Feed about as last quoted....Stock of Calcutta Linseed none, and none at Boston; quoted here at $2 37½. Deliveries from New-York and Boston in 1879, 446,789 bags.

HEMP—Has been quoted firm, but quiet....Manila Hemp quoted at 9¼c.; Sisal, 7½c.; Jute, 4¼c.@5¼c.; Jute Butts at 3c.@3¼c.; other kinds as before. Sales, 3,000 bales Jute Butts reported on private terms....Stock here include 17,898 bales Manila, no Sisal; 1,658 bales Jute, 21,250 bales Jute Butts, and no Jute rejections. Stock at Boston, 2,473 bales Manila Hemp.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Have been quiet since our last, but strong in price, on limited offerings.

METALS—An active market has been reported for Iron at full and buoyant prices, with sales reported of important amounts of No. 1 American Pig at $34 50@$35; 1,100 tons Scotch Pig on private terms; 10,000 tons American Forge, part at $31; 500 tons Wrought Scrap at $35....Of Rails, further sales reported of 5,600 tons Iron on private terms; 10,000 tons Steel on the basis of $72 50, and 10,000 tons old Iron, here and to arrive, on private terms, quoted at $36@$38....Copper, Lead, Spelter, and Zinc quiet within our previous range. Tin quoted about as before, but in less request.

MOLASSES—Very dull, but quoted about as before.... Stock here this morning in first hands estimated at 1,799 hhds. Cuba, 868 hhds. English Islands, 1,115 hhds. Porto Rico, 216 hhds. St. Croix, and 1,332 bbls. New-Orleans—making a total of 4,401 hhds. against 3,447 hhds. Jan. 1, 1879.

NAVAL STORES—A steady but tame market noted for Resin, with Strained to good Strained quoted at $1 55@$1 60....Tar very quiet; quoted at $1 90@$2 15....City Pitch at $2....Spirits of Turpentine in more request, with merchantable quoted at the close at 44c. bid and 45c. asked.

OILS—Have been in less demand, but quoted essentially unchanged in price.

PETROLEUM—Refined has been lightly dealt in; quoted here for forward delivery at 8¼c....Refined, in cases, quoted at 11c.@12½c. for standard to fancy brands....Crude at 7⅛c.@8¼c., in shipping order, here. ....Naphtha at 8½c.@6⅞c....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum quoted at 8¼c....At Baltimore, Refined Petroleum, 8¼c....At the Petroleum Exchange sales were reported of United Certificates to the extent of 85,000 bbls. here, and 281,000 bbls. at Oil City, at $1 08¼@$1 11¾, closing at $1 11⅞ bid.

PROVISIONS—Hog products have been fairly active at advanced prices, closing, however, weak....Mess Pork has been moderately sought after for prompt delivery, at $12 60@$12 75 for ordinary brands....Sales of 450 bbls. old Mess at $12 60@$12 75....Other kinds neglected and wholly nominal in prices....And in the option line, Mess Pork has shown less animation, opening at an improvement of 10c.@15c. ₽ bbl., but closing in favor of buyers at $12 10@$12 20, seller's option, old or new, for January; $13 80@$13 90 for new for do.; $13 85@$13 95 for February, and $14 for March.... Sales reported of 500 bbls. Mess for March, $14 05.... Dressed Hogs have been in moderate demand and much lower, with City quoted at 5¾c.@6⅛c., and Pigs at 6⅛c....Cut-meats quiet, but quoted as before; Pickled Shoulders quoted at 5¼c.@5½c.; Smoked do. at 6⅛c.; Pickled Hams at 8c.@9c.; Smoked do. at 8¾c.@9⅞c.; sale reported of 5,000 lb. Pickled bellies, 10-lb average, 7¾c....Bacon inactive at former figures, with Long Clear quoted at 7¼c.; Short Clear at 7¾c....Western Steam Lard has been moderately sought after, since our last, for early delivery, and has been quoted higher, closing easier....Sales have been reported of Western Steam Lard, for early delivery, of 425 tcs. at $7 80 for old, and $7 85 for new, and 70 tcs. Kettle at $8, closing, for contract, at $7 80 for old and $7 90 for new....And in the option line, Western Steam Lard has been attracting more attention; prices were advanced 15@½c., leaving off heavily, with January quoted as closing at $7 87½ for new and $7 77½ for old; February, $7 97½ for new and $7 87½ for old; March, $8 07½ for new and $7 95@$7 97½ for old, and April at $8 17½. ....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the extent of 2,250 tcs., February, at $7 97½@$8 05 for new; 4,000 tcs., March, at $8 07½@$8 20 for new.... City Steam Lard has been in moderate request; quoted at the close at $7 80, with sales reported of 80 tcs. at $7 80; of No. 1 City, sale of 50 tcs. at $7 60. ....Refined Lard quiet, but steady; quoted for the Continent, early delivery, at the close, at $8 25....Beef and Beef Hams unchanged....Butter has been in moderate request at generally steady prices.... Strictly prime to fancy Creamery quoted at 33c.@37c.; prime to fancy Dairy, 32c.@30c.; good to fancy Factory, 17c.@23c....Cheese has been rather quiet at about former figures....Choice to fancy Factory quoted at 12¾c.@13¼c.; prime to very choice Dairy at 11c.@12¾c.... Eggs have been in demand, in a jobbing way, and quoted from 17½c.@23½c. for good to strictly fancy marks....Tallow has been quoted steady, on a more active market, with sales reported of 215,000 lb. at 6⅞c.@6⅞c., (latter for choice,) closing at 6 11-16c.@6⅞c. for prime....Stearine has been inactive; City quoted at 8c., and Western at 7¾c.@7⅞c.; sales of 17 tcs. Western at $7 80.

RICE—Quiet at unaltered figures.

SALT—A limited business has been reported, even in a jobbing way, at about previous quotations.

SALTPETRE—Dull; quoted at 6c. for Crude. Stock here 9,000 bags, and at Boston, 3,590 bags. Deliveries in New-York and Boston in 1879, 51,849 bags.

SOAP—A moderate call noted in a jobbing way, with Castile quoted steady at 7¼c.@7½c.; Colgate's Family, 7⅝c., currency, and Sterling and other brands at proportionate figures, less usual discount.

SPICES—Most kinds have been inactive at generally unchanged quotations.

SUGARS—Dull at previous prices; sales reported of 600 baskets Java at 8⅛c....Stock of Raw Sugars here in first hands to-day, 32,481 hhds., 10,673 bxs., 667,648 bags, (193 hhds. Melado,) against 21,908 hhds., 6,848 bxs., 344,091 bags, (and 2,631 hhds. Melado,) same time last year. The stock of bag Sugar includes 579,637 bales Manila, 54,715 bags Brazil, 7,259 bags Cuba, 7,849 bags St. Domingo, 4,000 bags Central American, 3,505 bags English Islands, 9,789 bags Peruvian, and 894 bags Mexican.

TEAS—Quiet at irregular prices; 2,000 half-chests Green sold on private terms.

TOBACCO—A very moderate movement has been reported in the leading kinds at about previous prices.... Receipts of Domestic Leaf here in December, 1,154 hhds.; sales and deliveries, 4,200 hhds.; stock to-day, 41,934 hhds., against 36,920 hhds. same time last year. Receipts of Spanish in December, 11,243 bales; sales and shipments, 8,056 bales; stock to-day, 25,246 bales, against 20,276 bales same time in 1879....Sales of Seed Leaf in December, 3,250 cases, of which 400 cases for export.

Domestic Leaf Tobacco Trade of New-York in 1879.

	Total Hhds.
Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1879	36,920
Received since	62,341
Total	99,261
Delivered since	57,327
Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1880	41,934
Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1879	36,920
Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1878	30,619

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York, 1879.

	Havana, Bales.	Cuba, Bales.	Yara, Bales.
Stock Jan. 1, 1879	19,856	....	400
Received since	69,273	4,632	2,136
Total	89,129	4,632	2,536
Sales and reshipments to Dec. 31	64,074	4,532	2,475
Stock Jan. 1, 1880	25,055	100	61
Stock Jan. 1, 1879	19,856	....	400
Stock Jan. 1, 1878	26,242	....	779

	Sagua, Bales.	Cienfuegos, Bales.	Total Bales.
Stock Jan. 1, 1879	....	20	20,276
Received since	....	868	76,909
Total	888	888	97,185
Sales and reshipments to Dec. 31	858	858	71,939
Stock Jan. 1, 1880	....	30	25,246
Stock Jan. 1, 1879	....	20	20,276
Stock Jan. 1, 1878	....	....	27,021

WHISKY—Very quiet; quoted at $1 15.

WOOL—Trade has been on a restricted scale, and values have been somewhat irregular....Sales, 162,000 lb. Domestic Fleece at 50c.@60c.; 17,000 lb. Unwashed do. on private terms; 100 bales and 65,000 lb. Spring California at 29c.@35c.; 100 bales and 115,000 lb. Fall do. at 21c.@29c.; 205,000 lb. Texas at 29c.@37c.; 89,000 lb. Oregon at 37½c.@44c.; 35,000 lb. Territory, part at 34c.; 11,000 lb. Domestic Noils at 47½c.; 25 bales Australian at 56c.; 15,000 lb. Utah, 500 bales East India, 5,000 lb. Scoured do., 100 bales Montevideo, 10,000 lb. English Combing, 30,000 lb. African, 10,000 lb. Smyrna, 15,000 lb. Cape, and 405 bags Domestic Pulled on private terms.

FREIGHTS—A very moderate inquiry has been reported to-day, at barely steady prices. Grain and general cargo movements somewhat brisker. Offerings of accommodation yet quite liberal, and largely in excess of the current limited requirements of shippers....FOR LIVERPOOL—The engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 1,750 bales Cotton at 5-32d.@7-32d., nearly all through freight, and by outport steamers as low as 5-32d.; 2,800 bbls. Flour, (mostly through freight and forward shipments,) part at 1s. 6d.; 7,250 sacks Flour and Meal at 12s. 6d.@15s., mostly at 12s. 6d.; (in good part through freight;) 16,000 bushels Grain at 3d. ₽ standard bushel; 500 pkgs. Butter and 2,000 bxs. Cheese, in lots, part at 17s. 6d.@20s.; equal to 2,800 pkgs. Provisions, in lots, at from 12s. 6d.@15s., (mostly through freight and, in good part, by outport steamers;) 650 tcs. and bbls. do. at 3s. and 2s.; 200 tcs. Beef and 108 bbls. Pork, of local shipment, at the quoted rates; small lots of Leather at 30s.; 300 tons Heavy Goods at 10s.@15s., (mostly at 12s. 6d.;) 225 tons Measurement Goods, in lots, within the range of 11s. 3d.@20s., with Refined Sugar quoted at 15s.; Grape Sugar at 15s.; Syrup at 15s.@17s. 6d.; 2,800 bbls. Apples at 2s. 3d.@2s. 9d., (of which 2,200 bbls. by a regular line steam-ship, at 2s. 9d.) small lots of Oysters at 3s. 6d., and, by sail, equal to 125 tons general cargo, including Heavy Goods at 12s. 6d.@15s., and Measurement Goods at 12s. 6d....FOR LONDON—By steam, 1,300 bbls. Flour at 2s., part through freight; 500 bbls. of local shipment; 4,100 sacks Flour and Meal (mainly through freight) at 20s.; sundry lots of Butter and Cheese at 30s.@32s. 6d.; 1,050 pkgs. Provisions, &c., in lots, at 22s. 6d.@27s. 6d. ₽ ton and 5s.@5s. 6d. ₽ tierce and 3s. 6d.@4s. ₽ bbl.; small lots of Apples at 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d.; Refined Sugar quoted at 22s. 6d.; Syrup at 25s.@27s. 6d.; small lots of Hops at ¼d.; equal to 200 tons general cargo, including Heavy Goods at 22s. 6d.@25s.; and Measurement Goods at 20s.@25s.; and, by sail, 400 bbls. Flour on private terms, quoted at 2s. asked; small lots of Flour in sacks, at 18s.; 50 tons Measurement Goods within the range of 12s. 6d.@15s. Also a British steam-ship, 841 tons, hence, with general cargo, at current rates......FOR GLASGOW—By steam, 1,900 bbls. Flour, reported in part at 2s.@2s. 3d.; equal to 500 tons Flour and Meal, in sacks, at 17s. 6d.@20s., (mostly through freight and forward shipment;) 1,150 pkgs. Butter and Cheese at 30s.; 1,250 pkgs. Provisions at 22s. 6d.@25s. ₽ ton and 5s. 6d. ₽ tierce, (part through freight;) 150 tons Heavy Goods, in lots, at 20s.@25s.; 2,000 pkgs. Measurement Goods at 20s.@25s. ₽ ton; Refined Sugar quoted at 22s. 6d.; Syrup at 25s. @27s. 6d.; 200 bbls. Apples at 4s. ₽ bbl....FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM—A British bark, 349 tons, with Oil-cake, from Philadelphia, at 17s. 6d.... FOR CORK AND ORDERS—A British bark, with about 3,500 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, (a recharter,) reported at 4s. 3d....FOR CONTINENTAL PORTS—Three foreign barks, with, respectively, about 5,200, 5,000, and 4,500 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, reported at 4s. 3d....FOR HAVRE—By steam, equal to 180 tons general cargo, in lots, at 30s.@35s. for Heavy, and 22s. 6d.@30s. for Measurement Goods. ....FOR BORDEAUX—An Italian bark, 499 tons, with about 3,300 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, reported at 4s....FOR PASSAGES—A Norwegian bark, 452 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, in bulk, at 4s. 9d....FOR BREMEN—A German ship, 1,187 tons, hence, with Tobacco, reported on private terms; and a German bark, 1,697 tons, with about 11,000 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 3s. 9d....FOR A NORWEGIAN PORT—A Norwegian bark, 294 tons, hence, with about 1,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s....FOR SANTANDER—A British steam-ship, 1,073 tons, hence, with Grain, at 4s. 6d. ₽ quarter....FOR LISBON—A Portuguese bark, 478 tons, hence, with general cargo at current rates....FOR A SPANISH (MEDITERRANEAN) PORT—A British barkentine, 253 tons, with about 1,900 quarters Grain, in ship's bags, at 5s. 9d....FOR VALENCIA—An Italian bark, 487 tons, hence, with Kentucky Tobacco, reported at 32s....FOR ANGIER AND ORDERS—An American bark, hence, with about 23,000 cases Refined Petroleum, at about 33c....FOR MELBOURNE—An American ship, 937 tons, with general cargo, from Boston, at about 25s....FOR ADELAIDE—A British bark, 750 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at current rates....FOR DUNEDIN AND LYTTLETON—A German brig, 306 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at 39s. ₽ ton, (and £15 gratuity.)....FOR A BRAZILIAN PORT—A Portuguese bark, 306 tons, hence, with general cargo, at current rates....FOR MATANZAS—An American barkentine, 434 tons, hence, with general cargo, at market rates....FOR NUEVITAS AND SACK—An American schooner, 106 tons, with general cargo, at $1,100 and foreign port charges....FOR PORT SPAIN—A British brig, 309 tons, with about 230,000 feet Lumber, from Fernandina at $8 50....FOR SAGUA—An American bark, 529 tons, hence, with general cargo at current rates....FOR BARBADOS—An American brig, 248 tons, hence, with general cargo, at market rates....FOR POINT-A-PETRE—A British brig, 202 tons, hence, with general cargo, in regular line, at current rates....FOR ST. JOHN, N. B.—A British schooner, 98 tons, hence, with general cargo, at market rates....FOR FERNANDINA—A schooner, 187 tons, hence, with Hay, Brick, and other general cargo, at current rates....FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH—A schooner, hence, with general cargo at current rates. ....FOR BATH, ME.—A schooner, with Coal, from Perth Amboy, at $1 60 and vessel discharged....FOR NEW-YORK—An Italian bark, with Salt, from Lisbon, at $1 and primage.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 2.—Flour steady and firm. Wheat unsettled, but generally higher, closing weak; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 31; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 31⅛ cash; $1 32⅞@$1 33, February; No. 3 do., $1 15½; Rejected, 98c. Corn fairly active, and a shade higher at 40c. cash; 40⅛c. February; 49c. May; Rejected 36½c. Oats fairly active, and a shade higher at 35c. cash; 35¼c. February; 40c. bid, May. Rye and Barley steady and unchanged. Timothy-seed strong and higher at $2 50@$2 55. Flax-seed higher; pure, $1 50. Dressed Hogs in fair demand and firm. Pork active, firm, and higher, closing weak at $13 40@$13 45 cash; $13 60@$13 62½ February; $13 80@$13 82½ March. Lard opened strong and higher; closed at inside prices at $7 50@$7 55 cash; $7 57½@$7 60, January; $7 70@$7 72½ February; $7 85@$7 87½ March. Bulk-meats in good demand and tending upward; Shoulders, $4 50; Short Rib, $6 75; Short Clear, $6 85. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 10. Receipts—Flour, 7,500 bbls.; Wheat, 101,000 bushels; Corn, 224,000 bushels; Oats, 32,000 bushels; Rye, 5,000 bushels; Barley, 13,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 16,000 bushels; Corn, 71,000 bushels; Oats, 23,000 bushels; Rye, 2,200 bushels; Barley, 8,500 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 2.—Flour quiet but firm; Superfine, $5 50@$5 75; Double Extra, $6@$6 12½; Treble do., $6 37½@$6 62½; high grades, $6 75@$7 37½. Corn active and firm at 59c.@60c. Oats dull at 54c.@55c. Corn-meal quiet, but steady, at $2 50@$2 60. Hay in good demand; prime, $22 50; choice, $25@$26. Pork dull and nominal; old, $13; new, $13 25. Lard quiet; tierce, 8¼c.; keg, 8⅝c.@9c. Bulk-meats dull and lower; Shoulders, loose, 4¼c.; Clear Rib, 7c.; Clear Sides, 7c.@7⅛c. Bacon dull and nominal; Shoulders, 5⅛c.@5¼c.; Clear Rib, 7⅜c.@7⅝c.; Clear Sides, 8c. Sugar-cured Hams dull; Canvased, 9¾c.@10½c. Whisky steady; Western Rectified, $1 05@$1 15. Coffee quiet but steady; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 13½c.@17c. Sugar quiet, but firm; inferior, 4½c.@5¼c.; common to good common, 5¾c.@6⅛c.; fair to fully fair, 6⅝c.@7⅛c.; prime to choice, 7½c.@7⅞c.; do. Clarified, 8c.@8⅜c. Molasses active and firm; common, 25c.@28c.; Centrifugal, 26c.@33c.; fair, 31c.@32c.; prime to choice, 34c.@42c. Rice dull; Louisiana, ordinary to choice, 5c.@7½c. Bran quiet and weak at 77½c. Exchange—New-York sight, $1 ₽ $1,000 discount; bankers' sterling, $4 81.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 2.—Flour a shade easier; sales, 600 bbls. White at $5 85@$5 75. Wheat easier; Extra White Michigan nominal; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 35¾ spot; $1 36⅝ January; $1 40⅝ February; $1 44¼ March; $1 49, May; Milling No. 1 nominal. Corn steady; No. 1 Yellow, 49c.; High Mixed, 48½c.; No. 1 Mixed, 48c.; No. 2 do., 46c. Oats easier, but in good demand; No. 1 White, 41½c.; No. 2 White, 39c.; No. 1 Mixed, 40c.; No. 2 Mixed, 38½c. Clover-seed very dull and declining; No. 2, $4 55@$4 70; prime, $5; choice, $5 35. Dressed Hogs firm, with a good demand, at $5 35@$5 40. Receipts—Flour, 3,500 bbls.; Wheat, 54,000 bushels; Corn, 1,200 bushels; Oats, 3,600 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 1,000 bushels; Corn, none; Oats, 1,800 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 2.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat strong at $1 32. Corn firm; White, 45c.; Mixed, 41c. Oats quiet; White, 42c.; Mixed, 41c. Rye steady at 91c. Pork strong at $13 50@$14. Lard strong; choice Leaf, tierce, 8¾c.; do., keg, 9c. Bulk-meats stronger; Shoulders, 4¼c.@4½c.; Clear Rib, 6¾c.@6⅞c.; Clear Sides, 7c.@7⅛c. Bacon scarce and nominal; Shoulders, 5⅛c.; Clear Rib, 7¼c.; Clear Sides, 7⅝c. Sugar-cured Hams, 10c.@10½c. Whisky firm at $1 07.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Flour steady; sales, 850 bbls., including 150 bbls. Rye Flour at $5 25. Wheat dull; generally asking $1 45 for No. 1 hard Duluth, and Western, $1 46@$1 47. White dull at $1 46@$1 47. Corn quiet; sales, 4,000 bushels old No. 2 Western at 53½c. Oats dull; No. 2 Western held at 45c.; White, 46c.; State, 46c.@47c. Barley in fair inquiry; no sales made public; prices quotable; Canada, 70c.@85c.; State, 65c.@75c.; No. 2 Western, 60c.@65c. Rye inactive; No. 1 Milwaukee, nominally held at 90c. Mill-feed selling at mills, coarse, $15@$16; fine, $15@$16; middlings, $17@$18. Corn-meal quoted; coarse, $1 05@$1 15; fine, $1 15@$1 20; New Process, $1 60@$1 65. Railroad Freights quoted; Wheat, 12c.; Corn, 11½c.; Oats, 7c. to New-York. Receipts by Railroads—Flour, 5,300 bbls.; Wheat, 28,400 bushels; Corn, 54,800 bushels; Oats, 25,800 bushels; Barley, 3,600 bushels; Rye, 1,800 bushels. Shipments—Railroads—Flour, 4,720 bbls.; Wheat, 40,600 bushels; Corn, 99,000 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels; Barley, 3,600 bushels; Rye, 1,800 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 2.—Flour firmer. Wheat higher; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 36⅝@$1 36⅞, cash; $1 36⅞@$1 36½, January; $1 40@$1 41, February; $1 44⅞@$1 45¼, March; No. 3 do., $1 2[illegible] bid. Corn higher at 36⅜c.@36½c., cash; 36⅝c. January; 38½c. February; 40⅞c., March. Oats unchanged at 37c., cash and January. Rye firmer at 82½c. bid. Barley steady and unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1 07. Pork firmer at $13 50 asked. Lard higher at nominally $7 50@$7 55. Bulk-meats firmer but unchanged; Shoulders, $4 10; Clear Rib, $6 45@$6 55; Clear Sides, $6 55@$6 65. Bacon dull and nominal. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 32,000 bushels; Corn, 120,000 bushels; Oats, 25,000 bushels; Rye, 3,000 bushels; Barley, 8,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 11,000 bushels; Corn, 12,000 bushels; Rye, 4,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 2.—Flour strong; Family, $6 20@$6 40; fancy, $7. Wheat strong at $1 35@$1 37; receipts, 2,900 bushels; shipments, 1,400 bushels. Corn dull at 40c.@42c. Oats steady at 38c. Rye steady at 91c.@92c. Barley dull at 90c. Pork dull and unsettled at $13 25@$13 50. Lard firmer at $7 25@$7 50. Bulk-meats, Bacon, and Green-meats dull and unchanged, owing to unfavorable weather. Whisky active and firm at $1 07. Butter in good demand; choice Western Reserve, 23c.@25c.; prime do., 20c.@22c.; prime to choice Central Ohio, 20c.@21c. Sugar quiet; hards, 10c.@10¼c.; New-Orleans, 6¾c.@7¾c. Hogs quiet but firm; common, $3 75@$4 15; light, $4 20@$4 40; packing, $4 40@$4 55; butchers', $4 55@$4 60; receipts, 6,000 head; shipments, 3,800 head.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 2.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat opened firm, advanced ⅛c., and closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1 31½; do. soft, $1 31½; No. 2 Milwaukee, spot and January, $1 30⅜; February, $1 31⅞; March, $1 33⅞; No. 3 do., $1 15; No. 4, do., $1 07⅛; Rejected, 95c. Corn dull; No. 2, 39⅛c. Oats higher; No. 2, 35½c. Rye firmer; No. 1, 80c. Barley firmer; No. 2 Spring, 77½c. Provisions higher; Mess Pork firm at $13 00, cash; $13 25, February. Lard—Prime Steam, $7 65, cash; $7 80, February. Hogs firmer at $4 50@$4 65. Dressed Hogs steady, with a fair demand at $5 25@$5 30. Receipts—Flour, 6,500 bbls.; Wheat, 69,000 bushels; Barley, 1,600 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Barley, 9,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Flour firm and unchanged; Clear, $6 25; No. 1 Spring, $6 75@$7 25; Amber Winter, $7@$7 50; Double Extra, $7 50@$8; New Process, $8@$9; Graham, $7@$7 50; sales, 850 bbls. Wheat quiet and weak; White and Red State at $1 46@$1 47. Corn steady; No. 2, 60c. Barley firm and unchanged; No. 1 bright Canada held at $1; No. 1 Canada, 88c.; No. 2 Canada, 82c. Rye scarce and firm; Canada, in bond, held at 90c. Corn-meal steady and firm; bolted, $25; unbolted, $24. Mill-feed steady and unchanged; Shorts, $17@$18; Shipstuffs, $18@$19; Middlings, $20. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 800 bbls.; Barley, 2,800 bushels.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan 2.—Flour steady; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 34½; Amber Michigan, January, $1 39½; No. 2 Red Winter, spot and January, $1 41; February, $1 44½; March, $1 48; May, $1 53. No. 2 Dayton and Michigan Red, $1 40; Rejected, $1 12. No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 43½. Corn dull; No. 2, spot, 40⅛c.; February, 42½c.; May, 47⅛c.; No. 2 White, 44½c.; Rejected, 40½c. Oats dull; No. 2, 38½c. Clover-seed—Prime, $5 05. Receipts—Wheat, 29,000 bushels; Corn, 32,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 2,000 bushels; Corn, 13,000 bushels.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 2.—The Print Cloth market is very firm, with a good demand at less than quotations, which are held at 5c. and 4½c. for, respectively, 64 squares and 60x56 Cloths, and at which the market closes very strong.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 2.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 43c. Resin firm; Strained, $1 35; good Strained, $1 25. Crude Turpentine steady; hard, $1 60; Yellow Dip, $2 60. Tar steady at $1 10. Corn steady; prime White, 69c.; Mixed, 66c.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 2.—Whisky steady at $1 06½.

DECISIONS IN THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Levy vs. Levy.—Petition granted.

Little vs. Rawson.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Lockman vs. Ellis.—Motion for extra allowance denied, without costs, and action ordered to be discontinued without costs to defendant Ellis. Opinion.

Robertson vs. Robertson.—Report of Referee confirmed, and judgment in favor of plaintiff for divorce.

Jones vs. Jones.—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce in favor of plaintiff.

In the Matter of Stillman.—I find no error in the proceedings and record, and the writ of certiorari is dismissed.

Lyon vs. Emrich.—Report of Referee confirmed, and decree granted.

Nicholson vs. Decker.—Report confirmed.

Bliss vs. Moller.—Motion denied. Opinion.

In the Matter of Mahoney.—Order confirming report of Referee confirming sale.

In the Matter of Veraltas.—Report of Referee confirmed and order made.

Welch vs. Winterburn.—The sureties are sufficient.

Bogert vs. Bogert.—Referee's report confirmed, and judgment of divorce in favor of the plaintiff.

Heatherton vs. Heatherton.—Judgment of divorce in favor of plaintiff.

Lesher vs. Sellman.—Motion denied, without costs, with privilege to renew should occasion require.

Wilson vs. Leslie et al.—I have already decided that the creditors are not necessary parties. The defense set up in the sixteenth section of the answer is irrelevant, and must be stricken out. Motion granted.

Rockefeller vs. Rockefeller.—Report confirmed, and judgment in favor of plaintiff for divorce.

Schlegel vs. French.—Report of sale confirmed.

In the Matter of France.—Report of Referee confirmed and order made.

Motions Granted.—Kleen vs. Thompson; Nathan vs. Wartzfelder; Spears vs. Mathews.

In the Matter of Mather.—Order signed.

Orders Granted.—Elliott vs. Elliott; Munners vs. Munns; Bliss vs. Molter.

By Judge Lawrence.

In the Matter of Moran.—This must be presented to the Justice who made the original decree.

Coffin vs. Fulle et al.—Motion is granted on condition that the defendant pay costs before notice of trial, and costs of motion, and serve the amended answer within three days from date, and stipulate that the issue remain of the original date, and that the cause shall be tried when reached.

Dutcher vs. Gebhard.—Mr. Justice Brady, in his last memorandum, referred this matter to the Justice who gave the judgment, to be disposed of "as to him shall seem meet." The judgment granted by me was virtually rendered upon a default, inasmuch as the construction which I gave to the stipulation entered into between the parties put the defendant in default, and gave him no opportunity of being heard upon the merits. If that construction was erroneous, the defendant ought to be heard. If it was not, the plaintiff can suffer no injury by a short stay. It is contended by the plaintiff that the notice of appeal was served in time. If he is right in that position, the General Term have power to and will dismiss the appeal. The defendant insists that the admission of due service precludes the plaintiff from taking that ground. There is certainly enough doubt about the matter to require me to give the defendant an opportunity of obtaining a decision of the General Term upon the subject-matter. The motion is, therefore, granted, on condition that the appeal be argued at the January General Term.

May vs. Moore.—Motion granted on payment of the costs of the action up to the present time, and on condition that the original answer be filed on or before Jan. 5, 1880.

Black vs. Roger et al.—Order as settled.

Motions Granted.—Furman vs. McLaren; Rilling et al. vs. Buton.

In the Matter of Back.—Granted.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

By Judge Lawrence.

Hunt et al. vs. Campbell, &c.—Findings as signed.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

By Judge Lawrence.

Hibernia National Bank vs. Lacoste et al., &c.—Findings as settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Parkhurst vs. Wolf.—Demurrer sustained, with leave to amend on payment of costs. Opinion.

Brown et al. vs. Gunnison.—Case and amendments settled.

Von Bell vs. Prescott.—Case and exceptions ordered on file.

Levy et al. vs. Loeb et al.—Bill of exceptions ordered on file.

By Judge Speir.

Brinkerhoff vs. Carter.—Motion granted, order to be settled on notice.

Martin vs. Godfrey, Jr.—Motion for the appointment of a Receiver is granted. Order to be settled to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock.

Keogh vs. Levenson.—Leave is hereby granted the defendants to serve supplemental answer. Order to be entered on notice.

Gavan vs. Heffernan.—Findings of fact, &c., settled and order granted.

McMurray vs. The Mayor, &c.—Order amending summons and complaint.

Freeman vs. Freeman.—Order granting alimony and counsel fee.

Villeman vs. Phillips et al.—Order signed.

McMurray vs. The Mayor, &c.—Order amending summons and complaint.

Freeman vs. Freeman.—Order granting alimony and counsel fee.

Eccles vs. Darragh.—Undertaking approved.

Gray vs. The Mayor, &c.—Order allowing defendant leave to serve answer, &c.

Underdown vs. Saur, &c.—Order granting plaintiff extra allowance.

French vs. Bassett.—Order discontinuing action.

Knapp vs. Rosche.—Undertaking approved.

Kane vs. The New-York Silk Manufacturing Company et al.—Order denying motion to remove cause, &c.

Loundes et al. vs. Astor.—Application for resettlement denied.

Brown et al. vs. Doscher et al.—Order confirming Referee's report, &c.

Wright vs. Nostrand et al.—Order granting stay, &c.

The National Bank of Commerce of Boston vs. Wheeler.—Order discontinuing action as to defendant Wheeler.

Orders Granted.—Villeman vs. Freeman; Tabor vs. Reed; Powers vs. Durman; Trows Printing, &c., Company vs. Hart; Whitman vs. Horton; Squires vs. Fitzpatrick; Knapp vs. Miller; Bellows vs. Hunt; McColl vs. Prosl.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Hoesen.

Equitable vs. Cohen.—Motion to set aside execution denied. See opinion.

In the Matter of Cronin.—See memorandum of decision on file.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Sheridan.

Motions Granted.—The National Association Press Company vs. Kohn; De Lacy vs. Fearsall.

Mercado vs. Kohn.—Motion granted, complaint dismissed, with costs.

Orders Signed and Filed.—Foster vs. Clayton; Gilman vs. Ranges; Stutzenberger vs. Von Saeks; Levy vs. Goodman; Mantou vs. Goodman; Barr vs. Overbaugh; Wills vs. Baron; Williams vs. The Standard Food Company; Judd vs. Le Baron; Clark vs. Everitt; Bennett vs. Kinah; Reddick vs. Fischer; Greenbaum vs. Glauis.

The Judges of the Marine Court met yesterday and unanimously elected Judge Shea, Chief-Justice of that court.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—Seventh Page—5th and 7th cols.
BANKING AND FINANCIAL—Sixth Page—4th col.
BANKRUPT NOTICES—Seventh Page—5th col.
BILLIARDS—Seventh Page—2d col.
BOARDING AND LODGING—Seventh Page—5th col.
BROOKLYN BOARD—Seventh Page—5th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—First Page—6th col.
CITY ITEMS—First Page—5th col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—Sixth Page—5th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—Sixth Page—5th col.
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES—Seventh Page—5th col.
DANCING—Seventh Page—5th col.
DEATHS—First Page—6th and 7th cols.
DIVIDENDS—Seventh Page—4th col.
ELECTIONS—Seventh Page—2d col.
FINANCIAL—Seventh Page—2d and 3d cols.
FURNISHED ROOMS—Seventh Page—5th col.
HELP WANTED—Seventh Page—7th col.
INSTRUCTION—Sixth Page—7th col.
LEGAL NOTICES—Sixth Page—7th col.
MARRIAGES—First Page—6th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—Seventh Page—6th col.
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NEW PUBLICATIONS—First Page—7th col.
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PUBLIC NOTICE—Sixth Page—7th col.
RAILROADS—Seventh Page—1st and 2d cols.
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SAVINGS BANKS—Seventh Page—5th col.
SHIPPING—Seventh Page—1st col.
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SPECIAL NOTICES—First Page—7th col.
STEAMBOATS—Seventh Page—2d col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—Sixth Page—5th col.
TEACHERS—Sixth Page—5th col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 3, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S—She Stoops to Conquer. Matinée.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—French Flats. Matinée.
DALY'S THEATRE—An Arabian Night. Matinée.
PARK THEATRE—Fairfax. Matinée.
FIFTH-AVENUE—The Pirates of Penzance. Matinée.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—The Galley Slave. Matinée.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—Hearts of Steel. Matinée.
COMIQUE—Mulligan Guards' Christmas. Matinée.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety. Matinée.
STANDARD THEATRE—Princess Toto. Matinée.
THE AQUARIUM—Uncle Tom's Cabin. Matinée.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS—Humpty Dumpty. Matinée.
CHICKERING HALL—Concert.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, author of "That Lass o' Lowrie's," "Haworth's," &c., will contribute an original story entitled "The Colonel's Daughter," and devoted to certain remarkable phases of Southern life and politics, to The Times *of to-morrow.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, north-east to north-west winds, rising barometer, slightly cooler, partly cloudy weather.

The Treasury statement just issued presents some remarkable figures. The amount of debt reduction for December has been, in round numbers, four millions and a quarter, showing, for the first six months of the financial year, a total decrease of about fifteen millions and a half. There has been during the month a falling off to the amount of fifteen millions of the gold coin and bullion on hand, while the stock of silver dollars has been increased $300,000. The available balance, in the shape of United States and national bank notes, against which no liabilities are outstanding, decreased from $14,950,995 on Dec. 1 to $7,455,630 on Jan. 1. The Customs receipts for December were over $4,000,000, or 50 per cent, greater than during the corresponding month of 1878, and the internal revenue receipts show an increase of over $1,800,000, or 16 per cent., as compared with December of the preceding year.

The only candidates for the Speakership who appear to have any chance of success are Mr. Husted and Gen. Sharpe. Were a thorough familiarity with parliamentary methods, long experience in the work of a presiding officer, and consummate skill and adroitness in discharging it the only essential requirements of the position, there could be no dispute about the superior fitness of Mr. Husted. But it happens that one of the most important duties of the Speaker is the appointment of committees, and that on the way in which this duty is discharged depends, in great measure, the manner in which the business of the session is conducted. In various other familiar ways the Speaker can affect the whole tone and character of legislation, and he thus becomes, in a very emphatic sense, the exponent of the character and purposes of the party which he represents. For such a rôle, Mr. Husted is entirely inadmissible. It is not a question of the ideal fitness of Gen. Sharpe for this and other responsibilities of the Speakership. The choice ought to be determined by the practical consideration that the present interests and future prospects of the party would be far safer in his hands than in those of his chief opponent. Blunders of impulse or inexperience he might easily commit, but of a deliberate betrayal of principle we believe him to be absolutely incapable. As between Mr. Husted and Gen. Sharpe, there should, on any ground of enlightened partisanship or of public necessity, be no hesitation in preferring the latter.

It is said that the Tammany members of the new Board of Aldermen are to be magnanimous enough to cast their votes in favor of the election of a Republican President of the board. The Republican majority of New-York tax-payers will thus have a representative of their party on the Board of Apportionment, but whether he will be a credit to the party and of service to the tax-payers is a question which it would be rash to attempt to answer. It may safely be assumed that Mr. Kelly will expect the Republican member of the Board of Apportionment to act as his ally in the same subservient manner as Mr. Wheeler, and it is not improbable that Tammany expects some consideration from a Republican Legislature in return for its magnanimity in the organization of the Board of Aldermen. In the interests of the party and the public, it is to be hoped that both expectations will be disappointed.

Gen. John S. Mosby, United States Consul at Hong Kong, has sent to the State Department a very long communication, in which he virtually charges his predecessor in office, Mr. Bailey, with a variety of dishonest practices. The letter, printed in The Times to-day, is somewhat diffuse in its details; but, as Mr. Bailey is now Consul-General at Shanghai, his [Mosby's] allegations demand attention. The conduct of the United States Consulates in China has been made the subject of much dispute and of some official inquiry. In this case Gen. Mosby deduces from the records of his office a series of inferences, which amount to charges that Col. Bailey defrauded the Government, oppressed American commerce, and made "artificial returns" to cover up his illegitimate transactions. The letter presents a formidable array of facts and figures, which certainly require explanation.

Controller Kelly is, doubtless, a very able person, but he decidedly transcends his powers when he insists on setting his opinion on a question of law above that of the Corporation Counsel, who is the official exponent of the law affecting the conduct of public business. The whole tedious controversy over the payment of the salary of Alderman Hall simply turns upon the point as to whether Mr. Kelly shall be permitted to compel the Mayor to perform an act which the Mayor believes to be illegal, and which the Corporation Counsel advises him would be so. There is nothing whatever to prevent the Controller from making out a separate warrant for the pay of each Alderman, leaving with the Mayor the responsibility of refusing to countersign any one which he conceives to have been improperly issued. Such was the uniform practice of Mr. Kelly's predecessor, and such has been his own practice in regard to other departments when he deemed it necessary. His pay-roll system is slovenly in its method, and has a dangerous tendency to break down the safeguards which ought to surround the disbursement of public money. The pig-headed obstinacy with which he adheres to it for the purpose of serving a political favorite who was not legally elected, is as contumacious as it is arrogant. It is time that Mr. Kelly was convinced that he is merely a public servant, not a Municipal autocrat.

PARTISANS RESTRAINED BY THE PEOPLE.

Even the Maine conspiracy has served one useful purpose. It has directed the attention of thoughtful men to the latent dangers of the partisanship which deems justifiable any means which secure the attainment of designated ends. It has demonstrated the utter contempt of the leaders and managers of the Democratic Party in Maine for the known opinions of the people; and it has established the readiness of a certain section of the Republican Party to make a flagrant outrage upon the declared electoral will the pretext for an equally flagrant attack upon established authority. One crime has been adduced as a reason for the perpetration of another. The sole redeeming fact is that the Democratic authors of the official outrage at the last moment quail before the storm their proceedings have raised; and that the Republican fomenters of lawless mischief have been overborne by the conservative instincts of the community.

No subject has recently arisen better calculated to test the moral strength of parties or to expose the vices inherent in their present management. The Northern people, irrespective of party, have watched the progress of events in a New-England State with incredulous wonder and dismay. They had difficulty in believing that the Executive of a Commonwealth in which respect for liberty and law has been conspicuous, was busied with an attempt to reverse the acknowledged results of an election. They were equally at a loss to understand how the local opponents of the Governor and his plans could be induced by demagogues, reverend and otherwise, to entertain projects that would have entailed upon the State bloody strife and lawlessness. Outside of the State, the double wrong of the situation was too palpable to be misunderstood. Decent Democrats of other Northern States saw plainly that Garcelon and his fellow-conspirators were engaged in a work that would consign their party to infamy and defeat. They saw that a party responsible for the nullification, by technical trickery and daring usurpation, of the will of Maine, could not hold up its head in other parts of the North; and they denounced the proceedings roundly.

On the other hand, sensible Republicans recognized the folly of the tactics which their party in Maine was urged to adopt. To them it was evident that an occasion which called for the assertion of lawful right was in danger of being perverted into an excuse for violence; that at a critical moment their party was likely to be put on the defensive by the action of hot-headed members, with the certainty that such an occurrence would deprive the party in Maine of the most enduring advantages of its position. We must believe that these outside influences have not been entirely ineffectual. Gov. Garcelon has felt the sting of Democratic reproaches, and perhaps also the sagacity of Democratic warnings. And the Republican fanatics who would have brought about an insurrection have subsided before the indignant outburst which reached them from other States. The moral of the whole affair is, that Northern opinion generally is more entitled to confidence, and is a surer bulwark of popular liberty, than is the ordinary leadership of either party, when the maintenance of order and right is at stake amid the local excitement of a partisan contest.

The inference is still further strengthened by the fate that overtook the scheme started in this State with the view of utilizing the Maine outrage for purposes as base as those contemplated by Garcelon and his abettors. It was suggested that by availing themselves of their power, the Republican Legislative majorities in doubtful Northern States might determine the Presidential election in advance. They were reminded that they have only to take unto themselves the election of Presidential Electors to render practically impossible the defeat of the Republican candidate. The circumstances in which the suggestion appeared—its simultaneous presentation in all parts of this State, in the columns of journals known to be controlled by the machine politicians—left no room for doubt as to its origin. The pleas offered in its support were everywhere the same. Of course, the Maine outrage was the principal plea. "See," it was said, "what the Maine Democrats are doing; now let us show them what the Republicans of New-York, New-Jersey, Ohio, and Connecticut can do." In other words, Garcelon's usurpation of a power fatal to popular liberty was to be made the pretext for Republican usurpation in several States. The mere statement of the proposition was enough to prove that the class of partisan knaves, of whom Garcelon happens just now to be a notorious example, is not confined to one party. But the proposition soon received its quietus. Republican principle revolted against it, and its authors were constrained to drop it without more ado. For the second time, therefore, since the Garcelon plot began, the good sense of the Republican Party has suppressed mischief-making leaders and vindicated its title to more than partisan support.

THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

An Albany rumor attributes to Gov. Cornell an intention to renominate Mr. John F. Smyth for the headship of the Insurance Department, under a belief that the appointment will not obtain the requisite confirmation. In this way, it is alleged, the Governor proposes to satisfy whatever personal or partisan obligations he is under to Mr. Smyth, and at the same time to avert the difficulties which the renewal of his incumbency would entail on all concerned.

If the Governor, in the selection of appointees, exacts in a moderate degree the qualifications required for the effective performance of the duties involved, it is certain that he will not only not reappoint Mr. Smyth, but that he will enforce a higher standard of fitness than has usually prevailed in this State, when the supervision of the wide field of insurance is to be cared for. The Insurance Department differs from nearly all others in the character of the interests intrusted to it, and the qualifications needed for the service to be performed. Neither party thinks of nominating for the office of State Engineer a man wholly destitute of engineering training and experience. Recent experience has shown that more than professional acquirements are looked for—that a candidate, to be successful, must command respect for his character, as well as confidence in the moderate degree of skill which is, by common consent, deemed essential. But the chief of a department which, theoretically at least, supervises the complicated business of life insurance has need, in a yet greater degree, of familiarity with the theory and practice of life insurance. He should be able to determine for himself the tests to be applied, to superintend their application, and generally to understand the condition of companies, the characteristics of their management, the peculiarities of treatment made necessary by varying results of experience. Besides being master of the subject in all its branches, his antecedents should supply guarantees against the abuse of opportunities which occur to such an officer with more or less frequency. He should inspire confidence in the rectitude of his purposes and the wisdom of his action, whether as regards the relations of companies to their policy-holders and the public, or the use of the discretionary authority intrusted to him by the law. Neither partisan energy nor personal influence is a recommendation which in this case should be considered. The duties to be performed are in no manner partisan; on the contrary, the partisan habit is incompatible with their effective performance. They are also far removed from mere business routine. The man who should be asked to undertake them is honest, has clean hands, and, in addition, has special capacity for solving the business problems which arise in the conduct of insurance. Gov. Cornell cannot better signalize his advent to power than by nominating for the Insurance Department a non-partisan, whose experience and character will command the respect of the companies and the confidence of the public.

Is the Governor prepared thus to begin a reform that would re-establish faith in the possible efficacy of State supervision, and purge the Insurance Department of the discredit that is now attached to it? If not, there are other considerations which even from the partisan point of view he cannot afford to overlook. He may think that we magnify the office to be filled; he cannot be unconscious of the exposures which have made that office a reproach, and have done much toward destroying all trust in the work devolving upon it. At any rate, it is meanwhile fair to assume that while clinging to partisan methods, he is not entirely indifferent to the lessons of a record which is scarcely less damaging to New-York Republicans than to the legitimate functions of the Insurance Department.

Objections to the reappointment of Mr. Smyth are not confined to his incapacity, estimated according to the standard we have described. His lack of qualifications was so well known at the time of his original appointment that though the bargain at the bottom of it was intelligible, the subserviency which confirmed it was too pitiful to be excused. Since then, Mr. Smyth has proved that professional incapacity is the least of the defects chargeable against him. Had his demerits been negative only, the department might have been managed, in a certain way, without him. He would then have been simply an ornamental Superintendent. But he was not satisfied with this position. While delegating to others the work of the department, he engrafted upon its administration the vices of the school in which he had been trained. The department became a common partisan reservoir, and its authority was perverted to corrupt partisan purposes. Examinations of life companies were made means of rewarding the unscrupulous clique he had gathered about him. Companies were plundered to enrich his allies. The sanctity of trust funds was violated in order that the machine he manipulated might be kept in profitable motion. The system of supervision degenerated into a system of black-mail. And while the screws of the department were turned to extort from solvent companies extravagant fees and expenditures as the price of favorable certificates, companies notoriously fraudulent and rotten were, by the connivance of the department, enabled to prolong their mischievous existence. Checks provided by law were impudently set aside, and Mr. Smyth set up himself above the law to give effect to these plans. We are but reciting facts that were brought to light when Mr. Smyth was on his trial before the Senate in the Spring of 1878. The impression they produced is not weakened by a remembrance of the infamous bargain whereby Tammany Senators saved the offender from the punishment he deserved.

Gov. Cornell cannot reappoint Mr. Smyth, in defiance of the outraged sense of public decency, without assuming responsibility for the immoral compact which retained Mr. Smyth in the department he had disgraced. Nor is there anything in its subsequent action, or in the course pursued by Mr. Smyth, which should mitigate the harsh judgment pronounced out of doors against all connected with the transaction. Gov. Robinson's petty attempt to renew proceedings last March failed of its purpose, but the failure in no manner helps Mr. Smyth. The record against him remains, and his renomination in spite of it would be an unpardonable wrong.

THE MYSTERY OF TILDEN.

If the Democrats expect to have any share in the history of the political campaign of 1876, as it will be read by the school-children of 1980, they should agree upon the story that they are to tell. The best Democratic authorities disagree in the most distracting manner. It was not long ago that Mr. Abram S. Hewitt complained that Mr. Tilden "allowed" Mr. Henry Watterson to go around the country "lying about" him, [Hewitt.] Then the Kentucky journalist retorted with a series of epithets which were simply blood-curdling, and which, we are compelled to admit, so effectually shut up Mr. Hewitt that he has not been heard from since. Gen. James B. Steedman, of the Toledo *Democrat*, has been the innocent cause of setting an old dispute once more wide open and reviving the animosities which Democratic party leaders cherish toward each other. He has reopened the old discussion: Did Tilden run away from the Presidency, or was he cheated out of it?

It will be remembered that Mr. Hewitt has always claimed that Mr. Tilden not only knew all about the scheme of the Electoral Commission while that project was yet inchoate, but that he highly approved of it. If the Electoral Commission had resulted in putting Mr. Tilden into the White House, we should never have heard any discussion as to its merits or demerits; certainly not from the Tilden party. But as Tilden lost his last chance through the Electoral Commission, it is natural that he should regard that novel expedient as an invention of the enemy. He has blamed Mr. Hewitt and others of his party friends for their support of the bill creating the Electoral Commission. On the other hand, many Democrats think that Mr. Tilden showed a lamentable lack of courage when he allowed that tribunal to settle the case. They argue that the mere forms of law observed by the Electoral Commission should not have restrained Tilden from taking his alleged rights. And because he did not mount a fiery charger, put himself at the head of the New-York State National Guard, and go to Washington as President *de facto* and *de jure*, he proved himself to be destitute of back-bone. One eminent Democratic statesman has referred to the Sage of Gramercy Park as "a jelly-fish," and another has contumeliously described him as "a dam clam." Gen. James B. Steedman, having had a personal interview with Mr. Tilden, thinks that he has been foully abused and misrepresented. In his journal, Gen. Steedman, using the editorial pronoun in the first person and plural number, describes his visit to the Sage, who is referred to by an unfriendly commentator as "the old spider of Gramercy Park."

With delicious realism, Gen. Steedman begins his tale with this thrilling remark: "We rang his bell, were promptly admitted and shown into the parlor, and we sent our name to Mr. Tilden." The Sage, otherwise called "the old spider," appeared and almost instantly informed Gen. James B. Steedman that he [Tilden] was a much abused, calumniated, and misrepresented man. "I have been accused of cowardice, while my hands were tied by my friends," whimpered the Sage. "I was not consulted in regard to the Electoral bill, and knew nothing of its preparation until Mr. Hewitt called and informed me that the bill had been agreed upon." This is what Mr. Hewitt would call "a whopper," unless Mr. Hewitt is ready to take back all of his previous statements. Continued the Sage: "If the House of Representatives had elected me, I would have taken the oath and gone to Washington to take the office, believing that my friends would have put me into the White House." This has a certain correspondence with well-known facts. That veracious historian, John F. Mines, has already divulged how he was told by United States Attorney Woodford that it was arranged that Tilden should take the oath of office on the steps of the City Hall, and that there was a gun-boat lying ready, with steam up, not far off, into which the would-be President was to be flung and carried away to some distant part of the globe. And we also know that the editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, then a Representative in Congress, had made a contract for 100,000 unarmed Kentuckians, deliverable in Washington, to do some doughty deed, of which no particulars were given. It is apparent, then, according to Tilden's statement to Steedman, that the Sage was to take the oath of office on the City Hall steps, at noon, March 4, 1877, and then go to Washington and be put into the White House by Mr. Watterson's unarmed Kentuckians. "But," complains Mr. Tilden, "my hands were tied." "How could I take the office while my own friends were arbitrating the question of my election?" Exactly so; how could he? But his own friends say that he knew all about the proposed arbitration, and that, if he was not in favor of it, he did not express any objection to it. This is the point on which there has been a frightful amount of lying somewhere. Did Mr. Tilden propose to disregard the technicalities of law, so dear to the heart of his friend, Gov. Garcelon, and prance on to Washington, ready to be pitchforked into the White House by Watterson's unarmed Kentuckians? Or did he sit down and indulge in futile dalliance until the Electoral Commission had given the Presidency to the other man? Until the Democrats settle these disputed points among themselves, they cannot ask that history shall "vindicate" a man about whose conduct so little is positively known.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL DRAMA.

The attempt to combine the Sunday-school and the theatre is always a doubtful experiment. The two ingredients can rarely be united so as to produce a satisfactory result. Either there is too much Sunday-school for the amount of theatre, in which case the entertainment is unspeakably dreary, or else there is too much theatre in proportion to Sunday-school, in which case the performance becomes objectionably worldly. Mr. George MacDonald's "Pilgrim's Progress" is almost the only instance of a successful Sunday-school drama, and even that really meritorious entertainment may be found fault with, on the ground that *Faithful's* habit of flirting with the pretty girls who keep tables at Vanity Fair is out of keeping with the character of that excellent person as conceived by Bunyan. Still, the belief that a Biblical play can be successfully acted by Sunday-school children can never be wholly eradicated from the enterprising Superintendent's mind, and hence the holiday season always witnesses repetitions of the familiar experiment.

Great things were anticipated, unreasonably of course, by the congregation of the Williston Congregational Church, in regard to the representation of the Scriptural play of "Elisha," last Monday night. The play was written by the Sunday-school Superintendent's wife, who was a clever woman of no little literary skill, and the Pastor and members of the Prudential Committee, who heard it read, were greatly impressed with its merits. Of the construction of the play, it is unfortunately impossible to speak, for reasons which will presently appear. There is no doubt, however, that it opened well, and we may concede its author's claim that it contained abundant incident, and was both thoroughly Scriptural in tone and sensational in its climaxes.

The lecture-room, with a temporary stage and a red drop-curtain, made a neat little theatre, which was crowded half an hour before the performance began. The curtain rose upon a scene representing a shady valley, with a high hill in the background, up which a practicable and very steep road ran. On each side of the stage was a dense forest of ten or twelve trees and a country tavern, with the sign "Railway Hotel," stood on the left side. In front of the tavern forty-two children—who constitute nearly the whole strength of the Sunday-school—were engaged in various games. Some of them were pitching quoits, others were pitching pennies, and others were playing marbles. All were quarreling fiercely, and from their appearance, were children of the very worst moral character and most curiously ragged clothes. To them presently entered from the right lower entrance the prophet *Elisha*, carrying his hat in his hand, in order to display his total lack of hair. He was a large prophet, with a long, white beard and a walking-stick of great size; but there is no doubt that he would have looked better had he been provided with a little hair. As he passed the Railway Hotel he stopped to ask the way to the nearest Post Office, but it is painful to relate that the boys refused to give him a civil answer. In fact, they chaffed the prophet and made allusions to his lack of hair, which were both personal and rude. The good man betrayed no anger, but he told them that they disgraced their parents by their conduct, to which they with one accord triumphantly answered that they "hadn't got none," and that they were "orphants." Greatly disgusted by this repartee, the prophet shook his stick sadly but kindly at them, and proceeded on his way. The wicked children continued to yell after him, advising him to buy a wig, or to try somebody's hair restorer, and in other ways expressing their wicked want of respect. Endurance having ceased to be a virtue, *Elisha* paused and whistled loudly. Whereupon two frightful bears issued from the forest, and, falling upon the children, began to tear them in pieces.

All would perhaps have gone well, had not one of the wicked boys refused to be torn. The others had promptly fallen flat on the ground the moment the bears arrived, instead of climbing trees or seeking refuge in the Railway Hotel; but this particular boy, who, as it subsequently appeared, had been borrowed at the last moment from the Methodist Sunday-school, and who had not attended the rehearsal, showed fight. He caught up a stick which happened to be at hand, and hit the first bear a resounding whack over the head, drawing from that astonished animal the exclamation, "By gosh!" Leaving the forty-one prostrate children, the incensed bear rose on his hind legs and hit the borrowed boy a beautiful blow straight from his shoulder. The two then rushed together and fought all over the stage, while the other bear, yielding to the excitement of the moment, encouraged his associate brute by loudly requesting him to "go in," and by offering to bet ten cents on his success with any one who might be willing to put up the money. The prophet, in view of the uproar, turned back, and belabored both bears and the borrowed boy with his stick with great impartiality, until all three cried for quarter. It was while he was engaged in this praiseworthy work that he accidentally knocked down the chandelier with his stick, and thereby created an alarm of fire, which speedily emptied the house, and brought the entertainment to a close.

The fathers of both bears have since sued the prophet for assault and battery, and the whole congregation is divided over the question whether the prophet had any right to thrash other people's bears in public, no matter if the latter had yielded to strong temptation to infuse an unexpected realism into the drama. However this may be decided, there is no doubt that the play was a failure, and it is to be hoped that it will have some little influence in inducing Sunday-school Superintendents to abstain from complicating religious instruction with amateur theatricals.

The modern custom of hanging out baskets on New Year's Day, to receive the cards of callers who are not admitted, is said to be a great help to many swindlers. The theft of baskets and cards is not so much a petty crab as a bit of portable property as a scheme to get possession of the cards of a large number of gentlemen. These visiting cards commonly have the addresses of the owners engraved on them. Armed with one of these, as a species of credential, sneak-thieves get into the houses marked for their visitation, and various opportunities for theft are commonly presented. With a card, (probably thus stolen,) a thief has been known to call at the residence of the gentleman to whom the card belonged, and ask for and receive a garment for which he pretended he had been sent for "in a great hurry." The card was exhibited as an evidence that the messenger had come from the owner of the garment. If householders desire to guard their friends from small conspiracies, they will duly protect their door-baskets next New Year's Day.

Mr. Edward Atkinson, in a letter to Mr. Zachariah Allen, of Providence, the founder of the system of mutual fire insurance as applied to factories, sets forth, with a clearness that is characteristic of him, the advantages of that system. Mr. Atkinson assumes that when the Boston Manufacturers' Mutual Company was started, a corporation took out policies in mutual companies on a cotton mill of 10,000 spindles at $11 per spindle, a total of $110,000. With the rate at 90 cents, the annual premium would be very nearly $1,000. The payments of 29 years would be $29,000. The dividends, ranging from nothing in 1856 to 100 per cent. in 1871, would have amounted to $18,590. Had the dividends been compounded at 5 per cent. annually, dividends and interest would have amounted to $20,356 72 in 1871, a sum which, at 5 per cent., would yield $1,000 annually, or enough to pay the premium; that is, in 21 years mutual insurance at 90 cents pays its own cost. The average dividend would have been 67½ per cent., and if this rate were to be continued until Dec. 1, 1897, the sum of the dividends compounded at 5 per cent. would be $110,547 65, from which it appears that mutual insurance yields the insurable value of the property insured in 46 years. When Mr. Allen established the system of mutual factory insurance, in 1835, stock insurance companies demanded from 1½ to 2½ per cent. premium for insuring cotton mills. The mutual companies have long been satisfied with 90 cents on $100. Most of the large manufactories of textile fabrics are now insured on that plan, and the sum saved to them by Mr. Allen's plan since its establishment, in 1835, must be enormous.

Last April we published an account of the Patrick estate, left a great many years ago in Suffolk, England, and estimated to be worth $80,000,000, along with the fact that a diligent effort was making to hunt up the proper heirs, many of whom are supposed to be Americans. The article attracted a good deal of attention, especially in Worcester County, Mass., where a number of Patrick families reside. Several members of these, being in indigent circumstances, when they heard of the estate, were at once seized with the idea that they were to be enriched. Their engaged lawyers to look up and establish their claim, and having been informed by a London circular of an agent of estates that property once owned by John Patrick was awaiting a claimant there, they felt confident that it belonged, at least in part, to them. In due time they learned all about it. John Patrick had been a driver in the Royal Artillery, and his property amounted to exactly £3 6s. 4d. Their disappointment and disgust were great; but after the shock had passed they were somewhat comforted to learn that that insignificant sum had nothing to do with the great Patrick estate, which, however, remained undiscovered up to last accounts. If it ever should be discovered, perhaps its $80,000,000 will dwindle down to $8,000, possibly to $800. It is remarkable what a hold the expectation of getting money out of some shadowy estate takes of the minds of very credulous persons. There are hundreds of these in the country, whose hearts are sick with deferred hope, but who still cling to the belief that their supposed heirship to some unclaimed estate will some day be recognized, and they will thus come into what they have grown to believe to be their own. Even people bearing so common names as Smith, Brown, and Robinson are actually looking for windfalls from such unsubstantial sources. This folly is stimulated and sustained by divers solicitors in London, who make a specialty of unclaimed estates, of lotteries, and the like, and who are constantly flooding the Republic with circulars, fac-simile letters, and recommendations of their business and successes. They assume to be particularly interested in American families of British descent, thinking, perchance, that we are more readily duped than Europeans are. A deal of money is spent, we may say wasted, here every twelve-month in a vain effort to gain something from indefinite English estates. So far as known, nobody has ever got enough in that way to pay the expense he has been put to. To expect anything is to indulge in self-delusion. Lawyers have made something out of the self deluded, but these have invariably suffered in purse, patience, and mental peace. Unclaimed estates should, as a rule, remained unclaimed by people pretending to common sense.

The question of the eligibility of a non-resident of Massachusetts to hold the office of Overseer of Harvard University occupied, as will be remembered, rather more public attention last Summer than the subject would seem to warrant. To state succinctly the issue involved is to say that many earnest friends of the university desired to increase its usefulness and give it a national character worthy of its age, wealth, and opportunities for the higher education. Under local influences and traditions, it was supposed to be an essential characteristic of successful management that only residents of Massachusetts were competent to administer the affairs of the university. A broader and more liberal policy had been successful at Yale, Princeton, Williams, and Amherst, but it was not until the New-York Club of Harvard Alumni put in nomination Dr. Henry W. Bellows, of New-York, and vigorously urged his election, that any definite movement to relieve Harvard of its provincial character was seriously attempted. The justice of the arguments used in the advocacy of this innovation were generally recognized here and elsewhere among the Alumni, (to whom is confided the power of electing Overseers,) and the result of the ballot was that Dr. Bellows was elected by the largest vote ever cast for an Overseer. It was at first supposed that there would be some obstacles interposed to the official confirmation of the decided expression conveyed by the vote given to Dr. Bellows, and that he would not be permitted to take his seat in the board. It is, however, a proof of the unselfish spirit, which in general enters into the administration of such trusts, that the authorities of the university have gracefully acquiesced in the decision which in this case was so strongly expressed. In the recently published official catalogue, Dr. Bellows's name appears among the Overseers. He has attended the four regular meetings of the board held since his election, and has served on two special committees to which he was appointed. One of the advantages which it was claimed would result from the presence in the Board of Overseers of members not living in Massachusetts was the interest they would excite in favor of the university among their fellow-citizens, whose attention would not otherwise be turned in this direction. A tangible proof of the justice of this claim has already been shown. Since his election to the board, Dr. Bellows has used his influence to secure the gift of forty thousand dollars, which sum has been paid to the Treasurer of the university for the benefit of one of its departments. It is hardly doubtful that much of the money which has been scattered ineffectively of late years through the mistaken zeal of generous men might have been turned into the treasury of Harvard, if its management had not been so essentially provincial. Some years ago it was found necessary, in view of the increasing number of students from the West, to hold examinations for admission in Cincinnati, and every Summer a corps of professors and tutors repairs to that city for this purpose. From other sections of the country the percentage of students has also greatly increased. The result is a constantly-growing body of Alumni who feel a deep interest in the college, and who naturally to be represented in its management. There can be no selfish motive in this desire. The office of Overseer is purely one of honor, and involves no small amount of labor, but the best friends of the institution, both in and out of Massachusetts, cannot fail to see that, with a few men of high character and personal influence serving as members of the board, and living outside of the charmed circle of Boston, an additional popularity will be given to the university.

PETERSBURG'S PROSPEROUS YEAR.

Petersburg, Va., Jan. 2.—Statistics show a decided increase of business here during the past year. The outlook is still more promising. The cotton factories form a very important part in the industrial interests of Petersburg. These have been unusually prosperous. In this city and vicinity there are five factories employing 715 operatives, whose consumption is 9,000 bales of cotton. During the year they manufactured 11,103,000 yards of cloth, which brought from 6 to 8 cents a yard, and was purchased chiefly by Northern jobbers.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Waterbury (Conn.) *American* calls Garcelon and his Council "the kicko-Maine-ians."

The Indiana Democrats are talking of holding their State Convention on St. Patrick's Day.

The Vermont Republican State Committee is to meet at Vergennes on Wednesday next to decide upon the time and place of the State Convention.

The Elmira *Advertiser*, a carefully-edited Republican journal, changed to the quarto form on New Year's Day, saying that a paper might as well be out of the world as out of the fashion.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union of Boston is circulating a petition in favor of a law extending to women the right to vote upon the question of granting licenses to sell liquor.

The Niagara Falls *Gazette* says that it has been ascertained that the elderly man who threw himself from the new suspension bridge, on the 24th ult., was S. A. Sykes, of Kennedy, Chautauqua County, and that late season he was engaged in arranging excursion parties to Prospect Park, Niagara Falls. His body has not been recovered.

A writer in the Bismarck (Dakota) *Tribune* argues that railroads and their operations are among the greatest sources of increased rain-fall in countries reported arid; and expresses the opinion that they have already changed the climate along the Northern Pacific Railroad, and that the same effect will follow railroad construction everywhere in the North-west.

The Richmond (Va.) *State* says: "Our Board of State Canvassers, all but one of whom have been turned out of office, might easily have found enough technicalities in the returns to have counted out the Republicans and Readjuster Funionists, and that, too, without at all stretching any of the points of the law, and the State would have been kept in the hands of the Conservatives; and, even though it had caused violence and tumult, they could have rightly maintained themselves in this great wrong, and much better than Garcelon in Maine. But they never once thought of perpetrating a crime of this enormity."

AMUSEMENTS.

GENERAL MENTION.

At the Standard Theatre, Mr. Clay's opera, "The Princess Toto," will be given this afternoon and evening.

It is now believed that the opening of the Madison-Square Theatre will take place toward the end of this month.

The "Pirates of Penzance," which has won a decided success, will be performed at the matinée and in the evening at the Fifth-avenue Theatre.

"She Stoops to Conquer" will be played at Wallack's Theatre twice to-day. It will be succeeded next Monday evening by "A Scrap of Paper."

The last performances of "Hearts of Steel," at Niblo's Garden, and of "The Strategists," at the Broadway Opera-house, will be given this afternoon and evening.

The two final performances of "The Galley Slave" at Haverly's Theatre will be given to-day. On Monday evening Mr. Campbell's play will be transferred to the stage of Niblo's Garden.

"The Royal Middy" is almost ready for production at Daly's Theatre, and will probably be brought out there in about 10 days. Miss Catharine Lewis will be *Rancheite*, the hero, and Miss May Fielding will reappear in this place.

A comic military opera entitled "F. L. G." will be produced at the Broadway Opera-house next week. This piece has already been produced in Philadelphia, where it won very favorable mention. Its comedy is said to be novel and amusing, and its music gay and popular.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be played this afternoon at the Aquarium; "Fairfax" at the Park Theatre; "The Hardback Family" at the San Francisco Minstrels; "French Flats" at the Union-Square Theatre; "An Arabian Night" at Daly's, and "The Mulligan Guards' Christmas" at the Théâtre Comique.

A special performance for the benefit of Mr. Robert Stickney and Mr. Frank Melville will be given at the New-York Circus this evening. The regular company will be augmented on this pleasant occasion by several volunteers, who wish to pay their respects to the beneficiaries. At the matinée to-day "Humpty Dumpty" will be performed as usual.

Herr Josefly is announced for his last concert at present at Chickering Hall to-night. The programme is one of decided interest, and chiefly so from the fact that it affords Herr Josefly an opportunity to be heard again with an orchestra. Piano recitals are well enough in their way, but an artist of Josefly's brilliant talents cannot be heard in solos only with entire justice to himself. The orchestra, composed of the best musicians of the City, will play Von Weber's "Euryanthe" overture, and the other three numbers of the programme will be Chopin's E minor concerto, by Herr Josefly, the F minor concerto of the same composer, performed for the first time by Josefly, and Chopin's andante spianato and polonaise, op. 22, for piano and orchestra.

SENATOR CHANDLER'S WILL.

ITS UNEXPECTED FINDING AMONG JUDGE EDMUNDS'S PAPERS—ITS TERMS.

From the Detroit (Mich.) Post, Jan. 1.

After the death of Senator Chandler no will could be found among his papers, and the family reached the conclusion that he left none. A petition was accordingly filed in the Probate Court for the appointment of Administrators for his estate, and that petition was to have been acted upon yesterday. But after the death of Judge Edmunds, at Washington, an overhauling of his papers brought to light a will made by Mr. Chandler in 1865. It was sent on to Detroit, and was filed for probate yesterday morning. It is a very brief document, upon one side of a single half-sheet of legal-cap paper, and reads as follows:

I, Zachariah Chandler, of Detroit, in the County of Wayne, and State of Michigan, do make and publish this my last will and testament.

I give, devise, and bequeath to my wife, Letitia Grace Chandler, and to my daughter, Mary Douglass Chandler, all the estate, real or personal, of which I shall be seized or possessed, or to which I shall be entitled at the time of my decease, and all my property of every nature and nature whatsoever, to be equally divided between them, share and share alike.

And I hereby appoint Charles Ducharme, Allan Sheldon, and George Jerome, of said Detroit, Executors of this my last will and testament.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 31st day of March, 1865. Z. CHANDLER.

Signed by the said testator, Zachariah Chandler, as and for his last will and testament, and declared by him to be such on the day and year above written, in the presence of us, who, at his request, in his sight and presence and in the presence of each other, have hereunto subscribed our names as attesting witnesses. D. R. JEROME

NATIONAL CAPITAL NEWS.

A DECREASE IN THE PUBLIC DEBT.

FOUR AND A QUARTER MILLIONS LESS THAN ON DEC. 1—DETAILS OF THE JANUARY FINANCIAL EXHIBIT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The decrease in the public debt for December was, in round numbers, $4,251,000. This, added to the $800,000 surplus for November, enabled the Secretary of the Treasury to ask proposals for the sale of $5,000,000 of 6 per cent. bonds for the use of the sinking fund. The Treasurer's statement of liabilities and assets for December, shows a large decrease in the available balances compared with the same statement for November. The gold and bullion account, after deducting gold certificates outstanding and amount due for called bonds and interest due and unpaid, is $106,329,064, a decrease of over $15,000,000 compared with the statement for the preceding month. The aggregate assets in silver dollars show little change. The silver dollars on hand increased during the month about $800,060, which shows that about $1,700,000 of the amount coined in December were put in circulation. There is an increase for the month in outstanding silver certificates of over $1,600,000. That portion of the available cash now on hand, made up of silver dollars, including silver certificates and silver bullion, is $33,800,000, against $35,300,000 on Dec. 1. The balance in United States notes has fallen off over $7,000,000. The total assets in United States and national bank notes now on hand is $37,441,671, and the liabilities outstanding against that amount are $29,986,041, leaving the available balance in this form of cash $7,455,630. On Dec. 1 this balance was $14,953,955. Deducting all current liabilities leaves the available cash balance now on hand $143,226,207, a falling off of $9,530,961 compared with the same balance on Dec. 1.

The Customs receipts for December were $12,539,932, an increase of over $4,000,000 compared with the corresponding month of last year. The receipts from internal revenue for last month were nearly $11,000,000, an increase over December, 1878, of over $1,800,000.

The following is a recapitulation of the debt statement:

Interest-bearing Debt.	
Bonds at 6 per cent	$273,460,550 00
Bonds at 5 per cent	508,440,350 00
Bonds at 4½ per cent	250,000,000 00
Bonds at 4 per cent	738,490,550 00
Refunding certificates	2,355,400 00
Navy pension fund	14,000,000 00
Principal	$1,786,686,850 00
Interest	23,686,697 89
Debt on which Interest has Ceased Since Maturity.	
Principal	$14,691,925 26
Interest	997,658 83
Debt Bearing no Interest.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	$346,742,366 00
Certificates of deposit	10,245,000 00
Fractional currency	15,674,303 78
Gold and silver certificates	21,050,010 00
Principal	$393,711,679 78
Unclaimed Pacific Railway interest	7,597 03
Total Debt.	
Principal	$2,195,090,455 04
Interest	24,691,953 75
Total	$2,219,782,408 79
Total cash in the Treasury	207,983,903 92
Debt, Less Cash in the Treasury.	
Jan. 1, 1880	$2,011,798,504 87
Dec. 1, 1879	2,016,049,722 83
Decrease of debt since Dec. 1, 1879	4,251,217 96
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1879	15,468,751 50
Current Liabilities.	
Interest due and unpaid	$2,691,718 97
Debt on which interest has ceased	14,691,925 26
Interest thereon	997,658 83
Gold and silver certificates	21,050,010 00
United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit	10,245,000 00
Cash balance available Jan. 1, 1880	158,307,590 86
Total	$207,983,903 92
Available Assets.	
Cash in the Treasury	$207,983,903 92
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railway Companies, Interest Payable in Lawful Money.	
Principal outstanding	$64,623,512 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,938,705 36
Interest paid by the United States	43,712,450 58
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c.	13,520,474 19
Balance of interest paid by the United States	30,191,976 39

During the month of December the Treasury Department paid $1,727,520 on account of arrears of pensions.

The following is a statement of the coinage executed at the United States Mints during the month of December, 1879:

	Number of Pieces.	Value.
Gold.		
Double eagles	127,000	$2,540,000 00
Eagles	329,740	3,297,400 00
Half-eagles	126,920	634,600 00
Three dollars	3,000	9,000 00
Quarter-eagles	1,200	3,000 00
One dollar	3,000	3,000 00
Total gold	590,860	$6,487,000 00
Silver.		
Dollars	2,350,450	$2,350,450 00
Half-dollars	5,250	2,625 00
Quarter-dollars	14,050	3,512 50
Dimes	14,450	1,445 00
Total silver	2,384,200	$2,358,032 50
Minor Coinage.		
Five cents	5,750	$287 50
Three cents	8,550	256 50
Cents	3,088,950	$30,889 50
Total minor coins	3,103,250	$31,433 50
Total coinage	6,078,310	$8,876,466 00

THE UTE NEGOTIATIONS.

GEN. HATCH STILL HOPEFUL OF THE SURRENDER OF THE GUILTY INDIANS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Secretary Schurz, at a late hour to-night, received a telegram from Gen. Hatch, dated Lake City, to-day. It reports that he has brought "several Indian chiefs" from the reservation to Lake City with him; that they remained with him for the purpose of preventing any demonstration by the young men of the tribe; that he desires to take them to the military camp at Garland, and, if deemed advisable, to send one of them back to see whether the surrender cannot still be effected. He expresses hope that this may yet be accomplished. The dispatch also refers to the subject of rations, but does not clear up the uncertainty in which his former dispatches have left the department as to whether or not he had refused to issue rations. Secretary Schurz replied to-night by telegraph, requesting Gen. Hatch to furnish information upon the following points, viz.: Whether the White River Utes offered for surrender are still in Ouray's power, or whether they have been released; also, what chiefs are with Gen. Hatch, and of what bands; also, whether there is any prospect of Gen. Hatch now getting into his possession Chief Douglass and the son of Douglass, and other culprits of importance who were recently offered for surrender. His proposition to take the Indians now with him to Camp Garland is approved, and, as he expresses a hope that the complete surrender may still be accomplished, he is requested to say what, in his opinion, can be done by direction of the Washington authorities to aid him. In conclusion, Secretary Schurz telegraphs that he will send to Gen. Hatch a dispatch to be read to the Indian delegation, and also to the Indians at the reservation, immediately after his answer to the foregoing inquiries shall have been received.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1880.

The Treasury Department announces a purchase of 180,000 ounces of silver for the Philadelphia Mint.

Chairman Atkins, of the House Committee on Appropriations, is improving slowly. Although he is a great sufferer, his physicians do not apprehend a serious result unless the erysipelas should strike in, and of this there is at present no apparent danger.

In the Treasury circular of Jan. 1, 1880, proclaiming the estimates of value of foreign coins in the United States money, the values of the silver coins are computed at their bullion value, compared with the "gold dollar as the unit of value," and the following changes from the values as stated in the circular of 1879 appear: The Austrian florin is estimated at 41 3-10 cents; the dollar of Central America, United States of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia, is reduced from 83 6-10 to [illegible] cents; the dollar of Mexico from [illegible] to 90 9-10 cents; the rupee of India from [illegible] to 39 7-10 cents; the ruble of Russia from 74 6-10 to 66 3-10 cents; the mahbub of Tripoli from 84 4-10 to 74 8-10 cents; the gold florin of the Netherlands is taken as the monetary unit at 40 2-10 cents.

The United States Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro, in a dispatch dated Nov. 29, 1879, says: "The traders from the United States, who arrive by every steamer from New-York, manifest industry and enterprise. The imports from Great Britain during the last year amounted to about $12,000,000; from France, $6,000,000, and from the United States about $4,000,000. Of the 453,734 barrels of flour imported, 394,954 barrels were from the United States. The chief export to the United States was coffee, valued at $30,000,000. Of the 1,456 foreign vessels entering the harbor of Rio only 171 were American."

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to-day ordered a reargument of the Louisiana Lottery case, before a full bench of six Justices, at the next general term. No action will be taken on the application for an injunction against the Postmaster-General until after the rehearing. In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives calling upon the Postmaster-General for evidence and information respecting the extent to which lottery companies make use of the mails, the department is now preparing a comprehensive statement on that subject to be transmitted to the House soon after the reassembling of Congress; and accompanying it, the Postmaster-General will send a list of about 150 fraudulent enterprises of various kinds, which, during the past year, have been denied the privileges of the registry and money-order systems. A number of these have been wholly excluded from the use of the mails, on the ground that all the names advertised in connection with them are fictitious.

OBITUARY.

MORRIS KETCHUM.

Mr. Morris Ketchum, the well-known banker, died on New Year's Day at his home, No. 19 Washington-square, in this City, aged 84 years. He was born in Saratoga County, and his father, Amos Ketchum, was one of the original settlers of that part of the State. He came to this City when a boy, and at the age of 18 he went to Savannah and opened an office there as a commission merchant. Three years later he returned to New-York and joined his father in the cotton brokerage business. He afterward formed a copartnership with the subsequent founder of the Rogers Locomotive Works, and with Jasper Grosvenor, under the firm name of Ketchum, Rogers & Grosvenor, for the manufacture of locomotives. This business was abandoned later for the banking business, the firm retaining the same style. On the death of Mr. Grosvenor, it became Ketchum, Rogers & Bement, and subsequently Ketchum, Howe & Co. On the withdrawal of Mr. Howe, Mr. Ketchum took his son into partnership, and the style was changed to Ketchum, Son & Co. The house was one of the most successful in the business, having the largest Western connections of any banking firm in the City. Its members all acquired immense fortunes, and Mr. Ketchum himself was regarded as among the wealthiest, as well as one of the most public-spirited, of New-York's millionaires. In politics he was a warm advocate of Republican principles, and he was a patriot of the stanchest type. Throughout the war of the rebellion he never failed to give strong support to the Government. Secretary Chase, who was his personal friend, was indebted to his influence probably more than any other man's for his ability to place the Government loans in this City. In 1861 Mr. Ketchum, seeing that many of the City banks were afraid to touch it, took the entire first loan that was offered himself. In 1864, when a disagreement among the Directors threatened to force the Fourth National Bank into liquidation, Mr. Ketchum was chosen as the compromise candidate for President, and by his ability soon carried the institution through its troubles. He resigned this position in January, 1865, and in August of that year his firm, through no fault of his own, fell into financial difficulties. In this crisis Mr. Ketchum voluntarily sacrificed his entire private fortune, and thus effected an honorable settlement with his creditors. The widespread sympathy which his misfortune elicited, and the general admiration felt for his action subsequently resulted to his benefit. In 1867, through the influence of friends with whom he had previously had dealings, he was enabled to go to Savannah and found the Savannah Bank and Trust Company, of which he was one of the Directors at the time of his death. His indomitable pluck and energy made of this venture a success, and he soon regained a competency. Among the enterprises which owe their origin to him is the Illinois Central Railroad, which, despite much opposition and discouragement, he projected, and carried to completion, advancing the money out of his own pocket for the building of the road.

Mr. Ketchum survived two wives, sisters named Burr, who resided at Westport, Fairfield County, Conn. Through them he became possessed of about 100 acres of wild rolling land about a mile north of the village of Westport. He added to this by purchase from time to time and expended a large sum in improving it until it is now a handsome park of between 500 and 600 acres. His third wife was the daughter of Judge Sylvanus Miller, of this City. He also leaves five sons and two daughters. One of the latter is the wife of Dr. Willard Parker, Jr., and the other of Israel Corse, the Gold-street leather dealer.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Alderman William I. Underhill, a prominent politician of Newburg, N. Y., is dead.

May Alcott Nieriker, the youngest daughter of A. Bronson Alcott, and sister of Louisa M. Alcott, died suddenly at Paris on Dec. 30. She had long been devoted to art, and at one time was a student of the late William M. Hunt. Most of her pictures are scenes of quiet life. She has published valuable hints to art students in "Studying Art Abroad, and How to Do it Cheaply." She was married to Ernest Nieriker, the son of a Swiss banker, and leaves an infant daughter.

Mr. Jameson H. Savage, a woolen importer, of this City, died on New Year's Day at his residence, No. 222 Fifth-avenue. Mr. Savage was born in North Carolina, nearly 50 years ago, and when a young man began his business career in New-York. He was at one time in charge of the woolen department of A. T. Stewart & Co., and subsequently started in business on his own account. Mr. Savage was much respected in mercantile circles. His funeral will take place at 11 A. M. to-day from St. Thomas's Church, on Fifth-avenue.

EUROPEAN FACTS AND GOSSIP.

The Spelling Reform Association in England has received 20 schemes from their authors in response to an invitation, and others are awaited.

A new improved penny stamp is to be issued by the British postal authorities, of a lighter color than the old, and printed in a fugitive pigment so that it cannot be used again.

The sale of the "first portion" of the library of the late Dr. Laing, which recently occupied 11 days at a London auction-room, realized £13,288 8s. 6d. Among the high prices noted are £120 for the first edition of Spenser's "Faerie Queen," £133 for a collection of "Scotch Broadside Ballads," £100 for Roye's "Doctrinal de Sapienza," in the Catalan dialect, and £72 8s. for Ritson's works.

A locksmith has just been fined 50 francs by the Correctional Tribunal of the Seine, Paris, for having broken a tailor's jaw. The too confiding tailor, suffering from toothache, having heard of the locksmith's skill as a dentist, went to him to be relieved of his tooth and the pain it caused him, when the soi-disant dentist, after having drawn, or rather torn out, the wrong tooth, succeeded in starting three more and breaking the tailor's jaw.

The *Continental Gazette* of Paris says: "We are happy to state that the condition of Mr. John P. Howard, whose serious illness we announced in our columns a fortnight ago, is improving. The paralysis from which Mr. Howard has been suffering was rendered even more obstinate by the severity of the weather, but we are glad, nevertheless, to convey the intelligence of a generally satisfactory condition, which leaves the hope that Mr. Howard may be perfectly restored to health in the course of a few weeks."

Prince Reuss-Köstritz Heinrich XX., whose romantic marriage at Heligoland last Summer with Mlle. Clotilde Loisset, of circus fame, created a mild sensation, has, according to the *Official Journal of the Principality of Reuss of the Younger Line*, resigned his name and title as a Prince of Reuss-Köstritz. The reigning Prince of that house has created him a Baron, under the name of Harry, Baron von Reichenfels. The Baron and ex-Prince has, as has been already announced, recently settled in the new Principality of Bulgaria, whose sovereign was formerly his comrade in the Prussian Army, and who has now appointed him one of his Aides-de-Camp.

A correspondent of the Paris *Figaro* tells a sad story of an actor's death. It occurred at the Batignolles, on the first night of the patriotic drama, "Hoche." One of the parts, that of an old miser, was played by an aged actor called Lucas. Lucas had been long ill, but he refused to resign his part, and made his entry as best he might, working his way from chair to chair, and stammering his speeches rather than saying them. He had to feign alarm at the progress of a riot by which he was threatened with the loss of his money, and he was applauded to the echo. In the next act the Bastile cannon sound, and the miser, despairing of his treasures, has to fall into the arms of somebody near him. Lucas fell, as his cue obliged him, but he fell to rise no more. Five minutes after he was dead.

The *North British Mail* says: "Mr. Carlyle has joined the committee which has been formed to secure the election of Sir A. Hobhouse and Mr. John Morley for Westminster. This is the first occasion on which Mr. Carlyle has decisively taken a side with either of the great parties in the State, and the fact that he has done so is a striking evidence of the aversion which Lord Beaconsfield's policy has produced in the greatest minds of the country. Mr. Froude, whose sympathies are in the main Conservative, has also added his name to the committee, and so have Mr. Darwin, Mr. Leslie Stephen, Prof. Huxley, Mr. Moncure Conway, and others. In fact, the names of the Liberal Election Committee of Westminster are themselves evidence of a great intellectual revolt against the policy of the present Ministry."

THE BLACKS IN THE WEST

FINDING GOOD HOMES AND SUPPLYING A NEED.

ABSURDITY OF THE INDIANA DEMOCRATIC SCARE—THE EMIGRANTS FROM NORTH CAROLINA DOING WELL AND URGING THEIR FRIENDS TO JOIN THEM—A LARGE DEMAND FOR COLORED LABORERS.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 2.—Up to the present time 800 colored people, from North Carolina, have arrived in Indiana. One-fourth of these are voters, or will be when they have qualified under the laws of the State. If the immigration continues at the present rate, about as many more will have arrived by the expiration of the time in which they can qualify for next Fall's election. The profound Democratic scare over the alleged Republican attempt to flood the State with blacks, and overcome the Democratic majority, is based upon the arrival of 100, possibly 200, colored voters. It is altogether likely that, during the past year, more young and active men, mostly Republicans, have emigrated to States and Territories further west, than the number of colored men who have arrived in Indiana from the South.

The results of an extended investigation of the exodus, to be printed here to-morrow, will show that since the arrival of the first party from North Carolina, eight weeks ago, between 700 and 800 negroes of all ages and sexes have entered Indiana. Of these, about 200 have been sent to Putnam County, between 150 and 160 have gone to Montgomery, about 50 have found homes in Hancock, 35 in Hamilton, 50 in Clay, 25 in Shelby, 40 in Hendricks, 25 in Tippecanoe, 20 in Delaware, 30 in Wayne, 25 in Randolph, 20 in Cass, 25 in Howard, and about 50 still remain in Marion, in and about Indianapolis. These numbers, of course, are approximated, but they indicate the counties and about the dimensions of each colony. The distribution has been managed through the medium of the colored churches. The Rev. Perry Williams, the pioneer immigrant, visited Greencastle, for example, and interested the Pastor and members of the church there. Others went elsewhere and did the same thing. *The way has also been opened by correspondence.* Farmers desiring laborers have written to Indianapolis for them, and families have been sent as directed. Thus, in one way or another, but principally through the medium of the churches, the blacks have been scattered over the State, each group forming a nucleus about which others are certain to gather. As soon as a family becomes settled, the first wish is to have their friends and relatives with them. Very naturally, letters are sent back to the old North State, describing their own happy condition and urging others to follow, and thus the desire to emigrate is kept alive.

The charge that Hoosier emissaries are laboring in North Carolina to induce the blacks to go to Indiana is denied by the people who have arrived. The Rev. Mr. Williams answers the question why they came to Indiana without hesitation or reserve. "After laboring and economizing for 14 years," he says, "my people find themselves as poor, and ignorant, and despised as they were at the close of the war—a condition differing from absolute slavery only in this, that they are now at liberty to emigrate without being hunted down by bloodhounds." The policy of emigrating, therefore, has long been the principal topic of discussion at the fireside, in the prayer-meeting, and at public gatherings. As a result of it, small emigration societies have been organized in many of the counties, collections taken, and plans matured, that at the proper time an exodus might begin. During the past Summer, aroused by the Mississippi emigration, these arrangements were vigorously pushed, and by September enough money had been collected by the Lagrange Society to defray the expenses of a single delegate, who should go as far west as Indiana or Illinois to find suitable places to locate, until such time as they might be able to go upon Government lands. Mr. Williams was chosen such representative, and being a minister of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, he stopped at points having similar churches, to whose Pastors he confided his mission. From these he took letters of introduction to others further on, and in this way reached Indianapolis. There he found a large colored population, who entered readily into the plans of their Southern brethren. They organized local relief committees, turned colored churches into hotels, and canvassed the city for means to feed and help all who should come. Thus Indianapolis became a sort of centre where all might congregate and thence be distributed wherever laborers were needed. Capt. Langsdale, editor of the Greencastle *Banner*, volunteered to aid in finding homes for all who should come. But beyond receiving and answering letters, Mr. Langsdale finds that his services are not needed. The Rev. John H. Clay, Pastor of the colored church, has stood at the wheel and guided the affair. Colored people take entire control of the matter. The assistance of white men, beyond giving money to feed the immigrants on their arrival, has neither been sought nor needed, and to charge the movement upon Republicans is quite as absurd as to argue that Democratic opposition to their coming is keeping them away.

That there is a demand for the labor of these people is made evident by the number of applications that come from all parts of Indiana, and from the adjoining States of Ohio and Illinois. Mr. Langsdale receives a handful of these letters every day. The Rev. Messrs. Clay and Williams, at Greencastle, have their pockets full. Mr. Trevan, of Indianapolis, is equally burdened with applications, as is every one else whose name is mentioned in connection with the movement. Farmers want them. The plan of having two or three hired men, with their families, settling on a farm, in little homes of their own, is a new one in Indiana. In Winter or Summer their labor can be depended upon. If sickness enters the farmer's home, colored nurses are at hand. The women, too, can milk and wash and make gardens. If necessary, they can go into the field or take care of the stock. Their children can run errands and do the lighter work. Thus a farmer becomes independent of all outsiders. Said one farmer the other day: "I would take them even if ordinary farm laborers were plenty, which they are not." When asked why farm hands were not plenty, he replied: "Because for many years there has been a steady flow of young men from the rural districts to the towns and cities. They either dislike farm work or want higher wages than we can pay. More than this, a good man usually leases a farm and works for himself, just as soon as he can find one. The Western fever subjects us to another drain, carrying our sons into the newer States, where land is plentier and cheaper. No less than 500 young men have thus been withdrawn from Putnam County alone within the past few years. The coming of these colored families, therefore, is a necessity, and is solving the labor question for the rural districts."

Mr. Langsdale gives it as his opinion that there is need in Indiana of the labor of between 10,000 and 20,000 colored men, such as have already come from North Carolina. This opinion was based, he said, upon his experience in providing homes for those who had come here, and upon interviews and correspondence with many farmers of all parts of the State. The demand for household help, he continued, is about the same. Girls and women who know how and are willing to do such work can find homes in the best families. Indeed, their coming would be an absolute blessing to the wives and daughters, who, in many families, are now overworked. This is especially true in the country.

As to the assertion of Mr. Voorhees that Indiana is already fully populated, and needs no more immigrants, white or black, the maps and census show that fully one-third of the State is unsettled. In Newton, Jasper, Lake, Starke, White, Pulaski, and Benton Counties, in the northern tier, and in many of the thinly-populated districts in the south, good farms can be bought for $15 or $25 per acre. One man has 1,800 acres for sale in Knox County, very near the home of Gov. Williams, and is unable as yet to get $18 an acre. Much of it is good bottom land, and none of it is poor. Upon it are four good houses, with barns and outhouses complete. Such bargains can be found in a majority of the counties. These facts are being communicated by the refugees to their friends in North Carolina, and from this time until the demand for laborers is supplied a steady influx of colored people is expected.

THE STATEN ISLAND BRIBERY CASE.

The case of W. W. Corbett, a Custom-house officer, against Henry Ainsley, a blind inmate of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island, was before Justice Johnson, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, yesterday. Ainsley was charged with having stated that just before the election Messrs. Fiske, Corbett and other candidates were on the Harbor grounds, and that Mr. Fiske was in consultation, in the Captain's room, with other persons. After ex-Justice Messer had produced a copy of Ainsley's testimony before him, Mr. Oliver Fiske gave his testimony, to the effect that Ainsley's testimony as to a conversation between Messrs. Fiske and Humphrey was not true "in any particular." He further testified that he was not at the Sailors' Snug Harbor during the last year, nor did he pay a cent for any one's vote during the last election. Mr. Corbett corroborated Mr. Fiske's testimony, and Mr. Ainsley testified that he had not seen Mr. Fiske at the Harbor, nor had Mr. Corbett ever offered him money to vote any ticket. Justice Johnson dismissed the case with an admonition to the prisoner to be more careful in his statements hereafter. The original investigation concerning the alleged bribery of voters at the Sailors' Snug Harbor is to be begun by Justice Garrett on Tuesday at 10 A. M.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

WINTER GAMES OF THE COLUMBIA COLLEGE BOAT CLUB.

Madison-Square Garden was filled last evening with ladies and gentlemen who had assembled to witness the beginning of the second annual "Winter games" of the Columbia College Boat Club, which will be concluded this evening. Representatives of various athletic clubs of this City and elsewhere were entered in competition with the Columbia College men, and the contests were spirited and the visitors were enthusiastically applauded and cheered. The general interest in the sports was unflagging, excellent music was furnished by Neyer's brass band, and the occasion was made in every way enjoyable. The programme consisted of running and walking matches, bicycle races, and a "tug of war" between rival teams of the Seventh and Ninth Regiments, National Guard. The first race was a handicap run of 75 yards, in which 23 young men were entered. There were six heats, all hotly contested. The winner of the first heat was L. A. Stuart, of the Athletic Club of the College of the City of New-York, his time being 0:08¼, and the second man was John Willard, of New-Haven. W. J. Crowley, of the Staten Island Athletic Club, won the second heat in 0:08, and S. Rothschilds, of the Manhattan Athletic Club, was second. George W. Parker, of the Knickerbocker Club, was the winner of the fourth heat, in 0:07¾, and W. R. Beers was second. In the fifth heat, J. M. Esquirol, of the Putnam Athletic Club, was the winner, in 0:07¾, and J. B. White, of the Essex Athletic Club, was second. Charles B. Kearney, of the Union Boat Club, won the sixth heat in 0:08, and H. J. Barringer, of the Putnam Club, was second.

The next event was a half-mile run, for college men, in which there were four starters. This race was very interesting, and was regarded as one of the best things of the evening. Mr. G. H. Taylor and T. H. Simmons, the audience were not long in discovering, were the chief contestants, and toward the last Taylor was pretty close at Simmons's heels. He finally made a magnificent effort, and passed Simmons by a few lengths, winning the race in 2:10¼.

Next came a handicap walk of one mile, in which there were 11 starters, more or less handicapped. *It was a pretty match, eliciting much enthusiasm*, and was won by John Wilson, of the Williamsburg Athletic Club, in 7:56 2-5, J. A. Breslin of the American Athletic Club, who was well handicapped, being declared second.

A 75-yard scratch run, in which there were two heats, resulted as follows: First heat—Winner, J. F. Jenkins, of the Westchester Lacrosse Club; time, 0:09⅞; second man, W. J. Crowley, Staten Island Club. Second heat—Winner, L. A. Stuart, Knickerbocker Club; time, 0:08½; second man, G. R. Smith.

The first heat of a two-mile bicycle race, in which there were three starters, was won by John Faley, of the Greenpoint Athletic Club, in 8:17½, the second man being William M. Wright, of the Short Hills Athletic Club.

Next followed a 220-yard hurdle-race, for college men, which was won by L. A. Stuart, of the College of the City of New-York Athletic Association, Elliot Marshall, of Columbia College, coming in second.

Christopher Ranhoffer, of the Empire City Athletic Club, won the next race, a one-mile handicap walk, (with a limit of 15 seconds,) in 7:37, and J. B. Clark, of the Eclipse Athletic Club, was second.

Two heats in a quarter-mile-run handicap came next, the winners and second-best men being as follows: First heat—Winner, G. R. Smith, of the American Club; time, 0:57¼; No. 2, R. Levis, New-York. Second heat—Winner, G. O. Eldridge, New-York Club; time, 0:59; No. 2, H. G. Badgely, American Club.

The second heat of the two-mile bicycle race followed. In it were entered L. H. Burridge, of New-York; L. H. Johnson, of the Essex Bicycle Club; and J. Ralfe, of the Zephyr Club, London, England. The race was exciting, and Mr. Ralfe, during its progress, fell from his bicycle, but was not apparently hurt, as he soon afterward remounted it, and although beaten by L. H. Johnson, whose time was 8:39⅜, showed that he was a good racer.

A one-mile run, handicap, for college men, resulted in the victory, as it was decided by the judges, of William R. Travers, Jr., his time being 5:08⅜. A. L. Hall, of the Harvard Athletic Club, came in so close after the winner, that it was difficult for the casual observer to decide who had won, and some of the spectators claimed that it was a "dead heat."

The representative teams of the Ninth and Seventh Regiments, National Guard, contested for superiority in the "tug of war," which resulted in a decisive victory for the Seventh. The men composing its team were selected from Company B.

After the "tug of war" came two heats of the 220-yard run, for college men, which resulted as follows: Winner of the first heat, E. J. Wendall, of the Harvard Club; time, 0:28⅛; No. 2, F. L. Emmons, College of the City of New-York; second heat, winner, E. W. Brown, Columbia Boat Club; time—0:25⅞; No. 2, Walter A. Stebbins, Phillips Extra Association.

The games closed with a 75-yard scratch-run by the winners of trial heats. It resulted in the triumph of J. F. Jenkins, Jr., of the Westchester Lacrosse Club, whose time was 0:08. L. A. Stuart, of the Knickerbocker Club and the College of the City of New-York Association, was the second-best man. This afternoon, at 1 o'clock, there will be a 30-mile relay race between Columbia College and the College of the City of New-York, and the programme for this evening is varied and very full.

SLANDER AND SUICIDE.

THE TROUBLE CAUSED BY A MAN'S ATTACKS UPON A WIDOW'S REPUTATION.

CORRY, Penn., Jan. 2.—The case of Mrs. Addie H. Byham against Andrew Lampo to recover damages on a charge of slander, which was tried two weeks ago in the Crawford County Court, but which never reached a verdict, owing to the tragic death of the defendant, is likely to have a sequel which will reopen all the questions and awaken renewed interest in the matter. Andrew Lampo was a prominent and well-to-do farmer of the Town of Fairfield, Crawford County. Adjoining the Lampo farm is the Widow Byham place, occupied by its owner, Mrs. Addie H. Byham. Mrs. Byham's reputation was never questioned until about two years ago, when stories of a most damaging nature began to be circulated through the community. These were to the effect that Mrs. Byham was maintaining illicit relations with Andrew Lampo, the fact having been discovered by Mrs. Lampo. Details of the manner in which the intimacy had been discovered, and of the sums of money Lampo had squandered on the widow, furnished food for the gossips of that part of Crawford County for weeks.

The origin of these stories, which were all indignantly denied by Mrs. Byham, was finally traced to Andrew Lampo himself, and as he insisted on their truth and refused to make a retraction of any of them, Mrs. Byham sued Lampo for slander, laying her damages at $10,000. The case came up for trial on Dec. 18, at Meadville. All the evidence was taken in one day, and the defendant failed to establish the truth of any of his charges against the plaintiff. His own son-in-law was a witness against him. Lampo went home Thursday evening. The Sunday previous to the trial, according to Mrs. Lampo, her husband gave her a sealed letter which he told her to have read in court in case anything happened to him. On Thursday evening, about 10 o'clock, Mr. Lampo went out to his barn, saying that he thought he heard one of the horses kicking. He had been gone some time when his wife says she happened to think of what he had said when he handed her the sealed letter, and she became alarmed. She went out to the barn and found her husband hanging by his neck, dead, in the haymow. He was cut down and taken into the house.

The letter he gave his wife is a confession, in which he solemnly affirms the truth of all he ever said about Mrs. Byham; calls her a "bold, bad woman," and charges her with having tempted him to his fall, and with trying to ruin him. He also charges that she was on terms of criminal intimacy with other men in the neighborhood, naming several prominent church members and business men. This confession is believed by some to have been the work of Mrs. Lampo, and Mrs. Byham having stated her belief that it was never written by the deceased man, but that his name had been forged to it by his wife, and having made other emphatic statements reflecting on the standing of Mrs. Lampo, the latter has taken the preliminary steps in a suit for slander against the widow. The affair has created a great sensation in Crawford and adjoining counties, where the persons are all known.

MATTERS IN CUBA.

HAVANA, Jan. 2.—An official dispatch announces that on Dec. 31, there surrendered at Holguin, Col. Feria, the Adjutant-General of Peralta, with one chief, three officers, and 45 men, being the remainder of a force, of whom a part, with Peralta himself, surrendered a short time ago.

A heavy fire has destroyed the cane fields on the plantation called "Sohera," near Quivican. The indications are that the fire was caused by incendiaries.

BAR-IRON RATES INCREASED.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 2.—At a meeting of the Western Iron Association this afternoon, it was decided to advance the card rates on bar-iron to 3½ cents per pound, on and after Monday next. This will also increase the wages of the puddlers.

A TOWN TREASURER MISSING.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—The *Journal* states that Daniel Emerson, Treasurer of the Town of Everett, Mass., is missing, but there is no reason to believe that he is a defaulter, though an investigation is taking place.

A RECEIVER APPOINTED

STEPHEN V. WHITE IN CHARGE OF THE GROCERS' BANK.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE SUSPENSION RECEIVED WITH ASTONISHMENT AND INDIGNATION BY THE DEPOSITORS—THE BANK'S LAST QUARTERLY STATEMENT.

The announcement in THE TIMES of yesterday that the Directors of the Grocers' Bank had decided to apply for a Receiver and go into liquidation caused a large crowd of astonished depositors to visit the bank in Barclay-street yesterday, and during business hours the bank was practically in a state of siege. A notice was posted on the closed doors early in the morning to the effect that, owing to embarrassments caused by the failure of J. Lloyd Haigh, the bank was closed, that depositors would be paid in full, and that a statement of the condition of the bank would be furnished as soon as possible. The doors were not opened until 9:30 o'clock, by which time the steps had become packed with persons anxious to get into the building. From that time until the close of the banking hours the space reserved for customers outside of the railing was filled with depositors. At the meeting of the Board of Directors at which it was decided to close up the bank, it was decided that Mr. Stephen V. White, of No. 8 Wall-street, should be recommended for the appointment of Receiver, and yesterday a petition, signed by President Denison, George Henriques, and Cashier Periam, stockholders of the bank, asking for such appointment, was presented to Judge Gilbert, of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, and the Judge immediately appointed Mr. White to the office, requiring him to furnish bonds in $100,000. The petitioners declare that the bank had a paid-up capital of $225,000, divided into 7,500 shares of $30 each, and that its liabilities to creditors are $870,000, to pay which the bank has not adequate resources. It is understood that Mr. White will assume charge of the bank's affairs to-day.

The Directors held a long meeting in a rear room yesterday. Vice-President Leventritt moved that a committee of depositors be appointed to examine into the state of the bank's affairs, declaring that in his opinion there was no sufficient cause for the closing of the bank. In the meantime, the Receiver had qualified for his office, and Mr. Leventritt's motion was objected to on the ground that as the bank was in the hands of a Receiver the Directors could do nothing. The objection was sustained, and the Vice-President's motion ruled out. This decision left the Directors nothing to do but to adjourn, and this they did. The Cashier made a statement to the crowd, and declared that the assets of the bank were as good now as they were when the last quarterly statement, made Dec. 13, 1879, was issued, with the single exception of the loss occasioned by the failure of J. Lloyd Haigh. He had no doubt that every depositor would be paid in full. A loud call was made for the December statement, and little slips were handed out, as follows:

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GROCERS' BANK ON THE MORNING OF SATURDAY, THE 13TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1879:

Resources.		
Loans and discounts		$734,084 51
Due from Directors	$39,750	
Overdrafts		114 67
Due from banks	$70,990 88	
Due from private bankers	1,244 98—	72,235 86
Banking-house		25,000 00
Other real estate		27,126 51
Stocks and bonds		16,629 00
Specie		93,686 02
United States legal-tender notes and national Bank notes		51,630 00
Exchanges for Clearing-house	$77,252 08	
Other cash items	5,674 36—	82,926 33
Other assets		7,509 62
Current expenses and taxes paid		14,743 75
Total		$1,125,687 28
Liabilities.		
Capital stock		$225,000 00
Undivided profits		38,323 84
Deposits subject to check	$690,726 04	
Demand certificates	4,005 12	
Certified checks	26,698 04—	721,424 20
Due to banks		150,909 44
Total		$1,125,687 28

One of the depositors, a prominent Hebrew of this City, glanced over the slip, and then said to the Cashier: "If your statement is true, that the assets of the bank are as good now as then, even if you have lost $100,000 by Haigh's failure, you had no business at all to suspend." This opinion was shared by the great majority of the depositors present, who argued that the bank could lose $100,000, or even more, by Mr. Haigh's failure and still easily pay its depositors, provided its officers had given out a true statement of its affairs. But the loudest complaints made by the depositors were in regard to the suddenness of the closing of the bank. Deposits were received and checks cashed up to within half an hour of the meeting of the Directors on Wednesday, and not a word of warning was given to the bank's customers. One man in the throng told a TIMES reporter that he had deposited $700 in the bank at 3:30 o'clock on that day, and another complained bitterly that the bank had received $3,500 from him after 3 o'clock. Other depositors had similar grievances to relate.

In conversation with a TIMES reporter later in the day Mr. Periam said President Denison made a detailed statement of the present condition of the bank at Wednesday's meeting of the Directors. This statement the Cashier declined to give. Regarding the item of loans and discounts in the December statement, Mr. Periam said he believed the amount of bad paper held by the bank was very small outside of the J. Lloyd Haigh paper. The real estate, valued in the statement at $27,126 51, was, he said, in three pieces, taken for debts. One of these he thought would bring all it was valued at, but he was not certain that the remainder would bring the estimated value if forced for sale. It was not true, Mr. Periam said, that President Denison owned over half of the capital stock of $225,000, although he held a large amount. This point was afterward explained to the reporter by a stockholder, who said that the father of President Denison, who was one of the founders of the Grocers' Bank and its first President, held at the time of his death about $100,000 of the capital stock. At his death this was divided up among his children, and, with the additional stock held by the latter, would make about $150,000, or over half of the stock in the hands of the family, and, of course, controlled by the present President. It is stated that the next largest stockholder is Director James English.

A rumor was circulated among the depositors during the day that the bank had held liens upon about $50,000 worth of certain goods supposed to be stored in a warehouse, which could not be found. This was stated as a fact by one of the Directors, who added that the truth about the bank's failure had yet to come out. It was afterward stated that this story had reference to about $30,000 worth of Mr. Haigh's iron and steel, for which the bank held the warehouse receipts. The officers supposed that the custody of the receipts carried also the control of the goods, but when the warehouse was visited the goods had been removed. Late in the afternoon the most important rumor of the day appeared, to the effect that a very large amount of forged paper of J. Lloyd Haigh was afloat, and that the Grocers' Bank was one of the heaviest victims of the forgery. Cashier Periam declined to answer any questions regarding this report, declaring that if all the paper held by the bank had been considered collectible the doors would not have been closed. Mr. Haigh declared that the story was not true, and said he owed the bank $65,000. Of this amount $30,000 was secured by warehouse receipts and indorsements which were not worthless. Mr. William R. Foster, Mr. Haigh's Assignee, said he had heard the rumors about forgery of Mr. Haigh's paper, but he knew nothing about it. He had not talked with any of the creditors about it, and hoped it was not so. "But," he added, "such rumors don't start from nothing."

The Grocers' Bank was founded in 1852. The present officers and Board of Directors are as follows: President, Charles Denison; Vice-President, George M. Leventritt; Cashier, Joseph Periam; Directors, Charles Denison, George M. Leventritt, H. W. Collender, F. M. Bruggerhof, Ames R. Clark, H. Offerman, Samuel B. White, Joseph Sheider, W. P. Ward, James English, W. B. Mott, and Francis E. Skelding. Of these, Messrs. Offerman and Ward notified the bank immediately after their election that they were unable to serve as Directors, and they have never attended any meeting of the board. President Denison is 63 years of age, and is said to be unusually hale and vigorous for a man of his age. Repeated attempts to see him yesterday were of no avail, it being stated that he was "not at home." The Cashier said he had seen Mr. Denison during the day, and did not think he was trying to hide, but he was too much prostrated by the failure of the bank to see reporters.

PIGEON AND GLASS BALL SHOOTING.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 2.—A match of 50 birds a side was shot here to-day between William D. Sanford, of New-York, and L. D. Jackson, of this place. The conditions were 21 yards rise, H and T traps, single barrel, Long Island rules. Sanford won the match and stakes, $100, by a score of 41 to 39.

BERGEN POINT, N. J., Jan. 2.—Several pigeon-shooters visited the New-York Gun Club Shooting Park this afternoon to witness the annual match for the Cotton Exchange Sweepstake Cup. The conditions were 5 birds, 5 traps, 5 yards apart, Hurlingham rules, $10 entrance. All of the marksmen stood back at 29 yards. The result was a tie of 5 between K. K. Kilroy, J. Bond, and C. Jackson, M. Benjamin killing 4. The shoot off, bird about, gave the cup to Kilroy.

BAYONNE CITY, N. J., Jan. 2.—A pigeon-match between H. Thomas and A. H. Dexter, of New-York, attracted a number of Metropolitan sportsmen to this place yesterday. The conditions were 25 birds, $75 a corner, 30 yards rise, English rules. Dexter was the favorite at odds of seventy-five to fifty for his opponent. The birds were good flyers. Thomas won an easy victory, killing 20 birds to Dexter's 16.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Jan. 2.—George Gildersleeve shot a match at 100 glass balls here to-day against William Quimbo, of New-York. The conditions were $50 a side, Mole rotating trap, 21 yards rise, Bogardus rules. Gildersleeve won the match by a score of 80 to his opponent's 72.

CHARGED WITH BEATING HIS WIFE.

Anastasia Barry, of No. 195 Greenwich-street, complained against her husband, William Barry, in the Tombs Police Court yesterday. Barry is a butter merchant in Washington Market. His wife declared yesterday that he came home on New Year's night and threw her out of bed, and then beat and kicked her. She was in fear of her life from him, and desired protection. She asserted that although he had ample means, he never gave her any money for her own use, allowing her only enough to support her two children. Barry is already under bail to appear for trial in Special Sessions to answer for a similar assault. He has been arrested twice previously on the complaint of his wife. Justice Kilbreth held him in $1,000 bail to stand trial in the Court of General Sessions. Barry furnished bail and denied his guilt.

PICTURES BY AN AMERICAN OF ROME.

DECORATIVE PANELS BY C. C. COLEMAN—SOME VENETIAN VIEWS.

In a well-lighted room in the tower of the Domestic Building, Mr. C. C. Coleman, a promising young American painter, who, for the last 10 years, has been domiciled in Rome, has put on exhibition a number of pictures and decorative panels sketched or entirely finished in that old centre of Italian art. Mr. Coleman is one of our artists who took part in the late war, like Messrs. Homer, Gifford, and others, but, unlike them, sought the warmer and more stimulating art-centres in Europe, after trying studio life in this City for several years. He brings with him more scenes and landscapes from Venice than Rome, and more pieces of decorative work than landscapes or scenes. Of Venetian pictures, two are moonlight views of the Canal. One shows gondolas moored before a palace, the moon itself being invisible, but the sky and water filled with struggling light. Houses are seen indistinctly in the background. Another shows the moon well up above the horizon, and making her way through fleecy clouds; the light is still more diffused than in the other; boats are here, too, and a dome can be made out through the mixed dark and light. A day picture shows a picturesque group of sails of the well-known Venetian hue and cut, which belong to boats that are partially hidden by a dock. A large picture is typical of Venice as a haunt of the beautiful, the picturesque, and—the excursionist. A large ocean steamer, nicely overhauled by her sailors from stem to stern, lies out on the lagoon, with a group of Venetian sailing craft near by. Venice is in the back-ground, and has the pink and yellow look, the familiar outlines of dome and tower, which we are used to seeing in most of the work by artists who have come within fascination-distance of her charms. The water of the foreground has sheeny, prismatic effects, which repeat the note of the buildings rising behind the hard lines of the black and red steamer. More interesting than any is a small unfinished sketch of a sail-maker's shop, through the door of which one sees the Canal and one picturesque square sail against the blue. Figures of the sail-sewers are excellent in action, and the view of the interior is unusual and well taken. Still another Venetian scene is that of a brick passage leading to a loft in St. Mark's, where the mosaics are seen. The roughness of the brick is contrasted with a flood of gorgeous color rising from part of the vault of the church seen through the oak door. This door is lit up by the color from the church. A figure clothed in the scarlet robe of a Venetian Senator of the old time leans against the brick wall, and is lighted from the left by a window not seen.

Mr. Coleman evidently inclines to decoration in preference to anything else, judging from the number and size of the panels exhibited, and in view, also, of the greater measure of success which seems to attend his efforts in this line. A panel of good size, showing a large spray of white azalea in a vase of brown pottery, was exhibited in a recent *salon*, and so was also another, showing sprays of flowering almond in a brown jar. Mr. Coleman likes to have the backgrounds of his panels a fine piece of tapestry or modern embroidered wall-hanging; his vases stand on Oriental table-cloths; Japanese fans or other pieces of small bric-à-brac are thrown down near by. Two large and very handsome panels are for the house of the married lady who was Miss Agnes Ethel. They are meant to act as unconcealed sliding doors to a boudoir. In one there lies open a hymnal of the old fashion, with curious square musical notations; it is upon a table and against a wall. Table and wall are highly decorative with drapery. A blue vase stands before the open hymnal, and contains a spray of peach, almost a peach tree, in full bloom. The companion door has a similar arrangement, but lacks the book, and has flowering almond in place of peach blossoms. Mr. Coleman has also mementos of a short stay in Holland—one finished landscape, a view of Dutch shipping and houses, and numerous sketches both in pencil and paint. Besides these, there are small, highly-finished cabinet pictures, generally of pages in mediæval costume, fingering lutes, which testify to the degree of excellence attainable in the neighborhood and under force of the example of Italian and French artists. Mr. Coleman intends to return to Rome before Spring.

NEW-JERSEY COLORED MASONS.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Jan. 2.—At the annual communication of the United States Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. M., (colored,) of the State of New-Jersey, held in Camden, N. J., on Dec. 29 and 30, the following Grand Officers were elected and installed: William F. Powell, of Bordentown, Grand Master; Paul Hammond, of Swedesborough, Deputy Grand Master; John H. Graham, of Elizabeth, Senior Grand Master; J. Henry Hall, of Camden, Junior Grand Master; Charles N. Robinson, of Camden, Grand Secretary; A. C. Stevens, of Camden, Grand Treasurer. There were also appointed by the Grand Master, and installed, the following officers: The Rev. Messrs. J. H. Beans, Moses Wilcox and R. J. M. Long, Grand Chaplains; John W. Mays, Camden, Grand Lecturer; William H. Mathews, Swedesboro, District Deputy, First District; Hilliard Oliver, Camden, District Deputy, Second District; Clark W. Layton, Bordentown, District Deputy Third District; James Merritt, Jersey City, District Deputy, Fourth District; Samuel Gordon, Trenton, Grand Organist; Amos Preston, Newark, Grand Senior Deacon; John Phillips, Burlington, Grand Junior Deacon; Isaac Rodgers, Camden, Grand Senior Steward; William H. Hendrickson, Freehold, Grand Junior Steward; William R. Stives, New-Brunswick, Grand Sword-bearer; Henry Lake, Burlington, Grand Pursuivant; William H. Jackson, Bordentown, Grand Tiler; Committee on Credentials, the Rev. John H. Beans.

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MARRIED.

HARRIS—METCALF.—In New-Haven, on Dec. 31, by the Rev. Noah Porter, D. D., Prof. D. M. HARRIS, of Lincoln University, Illinois, to CAROLINE, daughter of the late James W. Metcalf, M. D.

DIED.

BURGER.—In Brooklyn, E. D., Dec. 31, suddenly, CATHERINE, wife of C. W. S. Burger.
Funeral from Christ Church, Bedford-av., on Saturday, Jan. 3, at 2 P. M.

CAMMEYER.—On Dec. 31, MARY PIERCE, widow of Alfred Cammeyer, aged 73 years.
Funeral from the residence of her son, Henry Cammeyer, No. 127 Gates-av., Brooklyn, Saturday, Jan. 3, at 1 o'clock P. M.

De WITT.—In this City, Jan. 1, CLINTON T. DE WITT, only son of the late Robert M. and Anna T. B. De Witt, aged 25 years.
Funeral services at Stratford, Conn., on Monday, 5th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are desired to attend without further invitation. It is requested that no flowers be sent. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 12 o'clock.

DORSETT.—On Friday, Jan. 2, ELIZA A. MARSHALL, wife of Robert Dorsett.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 31 West 126th-st., on Monday, the 5th inst., at 11 A. M. Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers.

EDGE.—In Jersey City, Jan. 1, 1880, GEORGE W. EDGE, in his 68th year.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 283 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, on Tuesday next, Jan. 6, at 1:30 P. M., and at St. Matthew's Church, Sussex-st., at 2:30. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited. Interment at Jersey City Cemetery. Friends will kindly refrain from sending flowers.

HADDEN.—At Florence, Italy, Dec. 28, MARGARET F. HADDEN, daughter of the late David Hadden, of this City.

HOLMES.—Suddenly, at her late residence in Greenwich, Conn., Friday morning, Jan. 2, 1880, CAROLINE PIERSON, widow of the late Luke B. Holmes.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence at Greenwich, Conn., on Monday, Jan. 5, at 11 o'clock.

KETCHUM.—On Thursday, Jan. 1, 1880, MORRIS KETCHUM, in the 84th year of his age.
Services at his late residence, No. 19 Washington-square, on Saturday, 3d inst., at 10 A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

LUDINGTON.—On Thursday, Jan. 1, of inflammation of the brain, JENNIE M., youngest daughter of Benjamin L. and Marietta Ludington, aged 2 years.
Services on Saturday, at 3 P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 24 East 69th-st.

LOCKWOOD.—In Louisville, Ky., on the 30th December, Mrs. LUCINDA LOCKWOOD, in the 72d year of her age.
Remains will be brought to New-York for interment in Cypress Hills Cemetery on Saturday, Jan. 3.

MORRISON.—At Marietta, Ga., Dec. 31st ult., in his 27th year, STERLING MORRISON, M. D., son of the Rev. A. M. Morrison, of Philadelphia.
Interment at Green-Wood Cemetery.

PALMER.—On Jan. 1, 1880, JANE, widow of Peter Palmer, in the 78th year of her age.
Funeral services at her late residence, No. 1,348 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

PEACOCK.—On Jan. 1, 1880, JOHN S. PEACOCK, in the 61st year of his age.
Service at late residence, No. 307 West 4th-st., on Saturday, the 3d inst., at 7 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited. Interment on Sunday at Green-Wood Cemetery.

SAVAGE.—On Thursday, Jan. 1, at his residence, No. 222 5th-av., JAMESON H. SAVAGE, elder son of the late Mr. John C. Savage.
Friends of the family and the members of Kane Lodge are respectfully requested to attend the funeral services at St. Thomas's Church, corner 5th-av. and 53d-st., on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock.

BRETHREN OF KANE LODGE, No. 454, F. AND A. M.—You are hereby summoned to attend the funeral services of our late brother, JAMESON H. SAVAGE, at St. Thomas's Church, 5th-av. and 53d-st., to-day, Saturday, Jan. 3, at 11 o'clock. EDWARD L. GAUL, Master.
JAMES M. BALL, Secretary.

SEAMAN.—On Thursday evening, Jan. 1, 1880, MARY E. SEAMAN.
Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, on Monday, Jan. 5, at 11 o'clock A. M., at her late residence, No. 61 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

SHARP.—On the 2d inst., GEORGE C. SHARP.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, Jacob Sharp, Esq., No. 326 West 23d-st., on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

SHEPARD.—At South Wrentham, Mass., Dec. 25, 1879, MARY ANN STURTEVANT, wife of Benjamin K. Shepard, aged 78 years.

STOVER.—NELLIE WHEATON, eldest daughter of George H. and Juliette Stover, aged 13 years.
Funeral from the residence of parents, No. 237 Greene-av., Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 5, at 2 P. M.

YOUNGS.—On Thursday, Jan. 1, GEORGE YOUNGS, in the 78th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, on Saturday evening at 7:30, at his late residence, No. 160 West 54th-st. Interment at Green-Wood.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 3, 1880, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 5 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Germanic, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 4:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Algeria, via Queenstown; on Thursday, at 5 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship City of Richmond, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and France must be specially addressed,) and at 9 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Herder, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday, at 6 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Republic, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and Scotland must be specially addressed,) and at 6 A. M., for Scotland direct, by steam-ship Circassia, via Glasgow; and at 11 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Main, via Southampton and Bremen. The mails for Denmark, *Sweden, and Norway are dispatched by Hamburg* and Bremen steamers only. The mails for Hayti and Colombia leave New-York Dec. 30. The mails for Aspinwall and South Pacific ports leave New-York Dec. 30. The mails for Newfoundland leave New-York Jan. 2. The mails for Havana leave New-York Dec. 31 and Jan. 3. The mails for St. Lucia, Dominica, Martinique, Barbados, and Trinidad direct leave New-York Dec. 31. The mails for Bermuda leave New-York Jan. 1. The mails for Mexico, via New-Orleans, leave New-York Jan. 1. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco Jan. 17. The mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco Jan. 19. THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.
POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1879.

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WALTER G. ELLIOT, Assistant Secretary.

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FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 2.

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

U. S. 6s C. '81.	U. S. 6s R. '81.	U. S. 4½s C. '91.
$20,000......104¼	10,000......104¼	10,000......106⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1:30 P. M.

U. S. 6s R. '81.	U. S. 5s C. '81.	U. S. 4s R. 1907.
$14,000......104¼	10,000......103⅛	25,000...b.c.103⅛
U. S. 6s C. '81.	U. S. 4s C. 1907.	
10,000......104¼	298,000......103	

FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

[illegible]

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—JAN. 2.

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

[illegible]

FRIDAY, Jan. 2—P. M.

The stock speculation, although not especially active, was characterized by a strong and even buoyant tone. In the early dealings prices declined slightly, but a brisk buying movement soon set in and an advance ranging from ½ to 5¾ ₩ cent. in the entire list was recorded, Canada Southern and Iron Mountain leading in the improvement. The principal activity was in Erie, the Granger shares, and Pacific Mail. Among the low-priced stocks, Marietta and Cincinnati and Mobile and Ohio advanced sharply. Toward the close the Chesapeake and Ohio shares became strong and advanced. Investment stocks were higher, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy rising 3 and Rock Island 2 ₩ cent. The general market closed strong at about the highest figures of the day.

The transactions aggregated 165,757 shares, including 38,200 Erie, 14,900 St. Paul, 13,400 Pacific Mail, 13,200 North-western, 10,900 Iron Mountain, 8,600 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 7,100 New-Jersey Central, 7,100 Canada Southern, 6,800 Marietta and Cincinnati, 4,900 Lake Shore, 3,500 Ohio and Mississippi, 3,200 Michigan Central, and 3,000 Kansas and Texas.

North-west fell off from 91 to 90⅝, rose to 91⅝, and closed at 91¼; the preferred advanced from 105¼ to 106¾; St. Paul common rose from 75¾ to 76⅝, and closed at 76¼; the preferred advanced from 100½ to 101¾, and closed at 101½; Lake Shore fell off from 100¼ to 99⅞ and advanced to 100⅜; Michigan Central rose from 89½ to 90⅝, and closed at 90¼; Canada Southern rose from 66¼ to 71⅞, reacted to 70½, and closed at 70¾; Erie rose from 42¾ to 43½, and reacted to 43¼; the preferred rose from 69 to 70½, and closed at 70; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western rose from 88⅞ to 84¼, fell off to 83, and advanced to 84⅜; New-Jersey Central fell off from 80⅝ to 79¾, and rose to 81¼; Delaware and Hudson rose from 74 to 75¾; Reading fell off from 71⅞ to 71¼, and rose to 72¾; Boston Air Line rose 2, to 56, and closed at 55½; Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans sold at 25@25¼, and C., C., C. and I. at 79½; Chesapeake and Ohio rose from 19 to 19½, and second preferred from 22 to 22¾, but the latter reacted to 22½; C. C. and I. C. ranged between 20½ and 20⅞; Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis rose from 47¾ to 48¼; Hannibal and St. Joseph from 33¾ to 34½; preferred from 63¾ to 64⅞; Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette from 3¾ to 4⅜; Manhattan Elevated from 54¼ to 55; Marietta and Cincinnati first preferred from 10½ to 14; do. second preferred from 7½ to 10¾; Lake Erie and Western from 20¼ to 22; Mobile and Ohio from 20½ to 23½; Kansas and Texas from 32 to 32¾; Louisville and Nashville from 86½ to 87½; Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis from 81 to 81½; Ohio and Mississippi from 28¼ to 29¾; preferred from 57½ to 58; St. Paul and Sioux City from 36⅞ to 39½; preferred from 74⅞ to 76; Wabash from 42¼ to 43¼; preferred from 64½ to 65¾; St. Louis and San Francisco from 40¾ to 41½; preferred from 49¼ to 50; Union Pacific from 85½ to 85¾; Oregon from 100 to 102; Iron Mountain from 49 to 52; the last named closed at 51½; Pacific Mail rose from 37¼ to 38⅜; Western Union fell off from 102¾ to 102½, and rose to 103. Among investment shares, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy rose from 134½ to 137½; Rock Island advanced 2 ₩ cent., to 149½, ex dividend, and Harlem 1, to 158; Metropolitan Elevated fell off to 120.

The Money market was fairly active, and on the Stock Exchange call borrowers paid a commission of 1-64@1-32 of 1 ₩ cent. ₩ diem in addition to the new legal rate of 6 ₩ cent. ₩ annum. At the close, loans were made at 6 ₩ cent. The Treasury to-day paid out $851,000 for January interest, making a total thus far of $5,500,000, and large disbursements were also made by banks, trust companies, and private bankers, on account of semi-annual interest and dividends. The following were the rates of domestic exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying ¼ off, selling ⅛ off; Charleston, easier, free offerings, ¼@5-16, ⅛ to par; New-Orleans, commercial, 2@2.50 discount; bank, 1 discount; St. Louis, 1-10 discount; Chicago, 25 discount; and Boston, par.

The foreign advices reported a strong market at London for British Consols, which closed at 97⅝@97¾ for both money and the account. United States Government bonds were ⅛ ₩ cent. lower for new 4s, at 106¼, and for 5s, at 106⅜, and ⅛ ₩ cent. higher for 4½s, at 109⅞. In American railway securities, Erie common advanced from 43⅝ to 44¼; do. consolidated Firsts from 119 to 119½; do. do. Seconds from 90 to 90@91; do. funded 5s from 84 to 84@85; Illinois Central from 102 to 103; Pennsylvania from 52¼ to 52⅞; Reading from 36¾ to 37¼, and Atlantic and Great Western Firsts from 60¼ to 60½. Bar silver was quoted at 52 7-16d. ₩ ounce. The statement of the Bank of England for the past fiscal week shows an increase in specie of £177,000; the proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities, which last week was 45 ₩ cent., is now 39½ ₩ cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2½ ₩ cent. At Paris, Rentes advanced to 81f. 75c. The statement of the Bank of France for the past week shows a decrease in specie of 21,825,000f.

The Sterling Exchange market was quiet, and without change. Bankers' bills sold at $4 80½@$4 81 for long, and at $4 83¾@$4 83½ for demand. Cables at $4 83¾@$4 84, and commercial at $4 79@$4 80.

Governments were firm on a moderate basis. In railroad mortgages prices as a rule were higher, the advance ranging from ½ to 6 ₩ cent. Iron Mountain Incomes rose from 78⅞ to 82 for Firsts, and from 66½ to 70 for Seconds; Denver and Rio Grande Firsts advanced from 94¾ to 96¾, and Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Incomes from 50 to 56; Erie consolidated Seconds were active, and sold up to 88; Toledo and Wabash Seconds sold up to 100; do. convertible to 97; St. Paul and Sioux City Firsts to 97; Great Western Seconds to 90¾; Boston, Hartford and Erie Firsts to 55; Kansas and Texas consolidated assented to 92⅞; Erie funded 5s to 82⅞; Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Firsts to 61; Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Firsts to 88¾. Many of the issues were quoted ex interest. In State bonds, District of Columbia 3.65s rose to 87¼, and fell off 86⅞; Louisiana Consols sold at 45½.

The imports of dry goods at this port for the past week were $1,381,488, and the amount marketed, $1,358,077. The total imports of dry goods since Jan. 1, 1879, were $90,049,700, and the total amount marketed, $88,262,886.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1880.

Receipts	$653,127
Payments	1,645,478
Balance, coin	104,380,184
Balance, notes	5,678,862

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 2.

	Friday.	Wednesday.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	103	104
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	106⅜	106⅜
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103⅝	103⅝
American Express	[illegible]	57½
Alton and Terre Haute pref.	45⅛	[illegible]
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	[illegible]	41
Boston Water Power	[illegible]	11⅛
Boston Air Line	55½	54
Canton	60	[illegible]
Canada Southern	70¾	66¼
Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans	25¼	[illegible]
C., C., C. and I.	79½	[illegible]
Chesapeake and Ohio	19½	20½
Chesapeake and Ohio 1st pref.	[illegible]	19
Chesapeake and Ohio 2d pref.	22½	[illegible]
C. C. and Ind. Central	20¾	20¼
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	137½	134½
Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis	48¼	[illegible]
Chicago and North-west	91¼	90¾
Chicago and North-west preferred	106¾	105½
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul	76¼	75⅝
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul pref.	101½	100½
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	149½	[illegible]
Cumberland Coal	34	[illegible]
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	84⅜	83⅞
Delaware and Hudson	75¾	74
Excelsior Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hannibal and St. Joseph	34½	33¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref.	64⅞	63¾
Harlem	158	[illegible]
Houston and Texas	[illegible]	50
Illinois Central	99¾	99¾
Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette	4¼	3⅜
Kansas Pacific	87	[illegible]
Lake Shore	100⅜	100
Lake Erie and Western	22	20½
Louisville and Nashville	87½	86¼
Little Pittsburg Mining	29	28½
Manhattan Elevated	55	54¼
Marietta and Cincinnati 1st pref.	13¾	[illegible]
Marietta and Cincinnati 2d pref.	10¾	7¼
Metropolitan Elevated	120	120½
Michigan Central	90¼	89½
Mobile and Ohio	23½	20½
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	32¾	32⅛
Morris and Essex	[illegible]	102
Missouri Pacific	[illegible]	26
Nash., Chat. and St. Louis	81½	81
New-Jersey Central	81½	80⅝
New-York Central	129⅞	129
New-York Elevated	[illegible]	123
New-York, Lake Erie and Western	43⅜	42¾
New-York, Lake Erie and Western pref.	70	69
Northern Pacific	33	33¼
Northern Pacific pref.	57½	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi	29¾	28¼
Ohio and Mississippi pref.	58	[illegible]
Oregon R. and Nav.	102	100
Pacific Mail	38	37¼
Philadelphia and Reading	72¾	71⅞
Pullman Palace Car Co.	[illegible]	107
Quicksilver pref.	62	[illegible]
Standard Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sutro Tunnel	4½	4
St. Louis and San Francisco	41	40¾
St. Louis and San Francisco pref.	50	49½
St. Louis and San Francisco 1st pref.	68½	[illegible]
St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern	51½	49
St. Paul and Sioux City	39	36⅞
St. Paul and Sioux City pref.	76	74⅞
Union Pacific	85¾	85¼
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific	43¼	42¼
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific pref.	65¾	64½
Western Union	103	102¾
United States Express	[illegible]	49

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
Harlem	158	158	100
Illinois Central	99¾	99½	200
I., C. and L.	4⅜	4	900
Kansas Pacific	87	87	620
Lake Shore	100⅜	99⅞	4,900
Lake Erie and Western	22	20½	1,220
Louisville and Nashville	87½	86¼	1,200
Little Pitts. Mining	29	29	100
Manhattan Elevated	55	54½	1,500
Marietta and Cin. 1st pref.	14	10½	1,900
Marietta and Cin. 2d pref.	10¾	8	4,900
Metropolitan Elevated	120	120	300
Michigan Central	90⅝	89½	3,200
Mobile and Ohio	23½	21	1,422
Mo., K. and Texas	32¾	32	3,000
Nash., Chat. and St. L.	81½	81¼	1,700
New-Jersey Central	81¼	79¾	7,100
New-York Central	130⅛	129⅞	1,200
N. Y., L. E. and W.	43½	42¾	31,900
N. Y., L. E. and W. pref.	70½	69	1,300
Northern Pacific	33	33	600
Northern Pacific pref.	57½	57½	600
Ohio and Mississippi	29¾	28	3,500
Ohio and Mississippi pref.	58	57½	200
Oregon R. and Nav.	102	102	300
Pacific Mail	38⅜	37¼	13,400
Philadelphia & Reading	72¾	71¼	5,600
Quicksilver pref.	62	62	200
Sutro Tunnel	4½	4	1,000
St. L. and San F.	41½	41	600
St. L. and San F. pref.	50	49¼	600
St. L. and S. F. 1st pref.	68½	68⅜	100
St. Louis, Iron M. and So.	52	49½	10,900
St. P. and S. City	39½	37	400
St. P. and S. City pref.	76	74⅞	400
Union Pacific	85¾	85½	900
W., St. L. and Pacific	43¼	42¼	5,600
W., St. L. and Pacific pref.	65¾	65	4,600
Western Union	103	102⅜	1,900
Total sales			165,757

* Ex dividend.

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s, 1880, registered	102½	102⅝
United States 6s, 1880, coupon	102½	*102⅝
United States 6s, 1881, registered	104¼	104⅜
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	104¼	*104⅜
United States 5s, 1881, registered	102⅝	*102¾
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103⅝	103¾
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	106⅛	106¼
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	106⅛	106¼
United States 4s, 1907, registered	103	103⅛
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	103	103⅛
United States currency 6s, 1895	120	....
United States currency 6s, 1896	120½	....
United States currency 6s, 1897	121	....
United States currency 6s, 1898	121½	....
United States currency 6s, 1899	122	....

*Ex interest.

The following were the closing rates of foreign exchange:

	Counter Rates.	Selling Rates.
London:		
60-days sight	@482	480½@481
Demand	@485	483¾@483½
Cable transfers	@485½	483¾@484
Commercial	@	479 @480
Commercial, 3 days	@	483 @482½
Paris francs:		
60-days sight	521¼@522½	521⅞@523½
Demand	519⅜@520	520 @520⅝
Cable transfers	@518¾	519⅜@
Commercial	@	523¾@525
Commercial, 3 days	@	522½@523⅛
Swiss francs:		
60-days sight	520⅝@521¼	521¼@521⅞
Demand	518¾@519⅜	519⅜@520
Belgium francs:		
60-days sight	521¼@521⅞	522⅝@522½
Demand	519⅜@520	520 @520⅝
Reichsmarks:		
60-days sight	94⅛@ 94⅞	94½@ 94¾
Demand	95⅛@ 95⅝	95⅛@ 95⅜
Commercial	@	94⅛@ 94⅞
Commercial, 3 days	@	94⅞@ 95⅛

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Exchanges	$157,787,956
Balances	5,719,522

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

[illegible]

And the following for railway mortgages:

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JAN. 2.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	119⅝	120
United Railroads of New-Jersey	159½	159
Pennsylvania Railroad	50⅞	51
Reading Railroad	36	about
Lehigh Valley Railroad	52⅛	52⅝
Catawissa Railroad preferred	52½	53
Northern Pacific common	37	37½
Northern Pacific preferred	55¼	55½
Lehigh Navigation	35	36¼
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo	11½	11⅝
Hestonville Railway	20⅞	28½
Philadelphia and Erie	17½	18

The gross earnings of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway for the week ending Dec. 14 were:

1879	$8,693 53
1878	5,392 01
Increase in 1879	$3,300 54

The earnings of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company for the third week in December were $92,385, and for the corresponding week in 1878, $61,263.

The Great Western Insurance Company has declared a cash dividend of *Five ₩ cent.* on the capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 15.

The coupons due Jan. 1 from the bonds of the Champaign, Havana, and Western Railway Company will be sold at the National Bank of the Republic as follows: Preferred bond coupons, *Three and a half ₩ cent.* in cash; income bond coupons, *One and a half ₩ cent.* in cash, and *Two ₩ cent.* in preferred stock or scrip.

The Hanover Fire Insurance Company has declared its fifty-sixth dividend, (*Five ₩ cent.*,) payable on demand.

The Excelsior Savings Bank will pay to depositors, on and after Jan. 19, interest at the rate of *Five* and *Four ₩ cent.* per annum, according to the amounts on deposit.

The coupons due 1st of January, 1880, of the Canton Company, of Baltimore, will be paid at the office of Brown Brothers & Co.

The coupons of the bonds of the Cannelton Coal Company, of West Virginia, due Jan. 1, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The Trustees of the Irving Savings Institution have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, on and after Jan. 19, at the rate of *Five* and *Four ₩ cent.*, according to the amounts on deposit.

The Trustees of the New-York Savings Bank have ordered interest to be paid the depositors, on Jan. 1, at the rate of *Five* and *Four ₩ cent.* per annum. The Bank has assets amounting to $3,905,344 and a surplus of $525,789.

THE CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 2.—The following were the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	10	Jackson	3⅛
Alta	3	Leviathan	5-16
Argenta	1½	Leeds	[illegible]
Belcher	5	Lady Washington	9-16
Best & Belcher	11½	Mexican	20½
Bullion	3	Martin White	19-32
Bodie	9	Mono	6
Belle Isle	1½	Mammoth	1½
Bechtel	1½	McClinton	7-16
Boston Consolidated	1½	Northern Belle	6⅛
Bulwer	6	North Bonanza	9-16
Belvidere	2	Noonday	4½
California	4⅛	North Belle Isle	3-32
Chollar	6½	Navajo	6
Consolidated Virginia	4⅛	Ophir	20½
Crown Point	3	Overman	3¾
Consolidated Pacific	4⅛	Potosi	4⅛
Caledonia	1½	Raymond & Ely	1
Caledonia, B. H.	1⅛	Real del Monte	1½
Dudley	[illegible]	Savage	6⅛
Eureka Consolidated	16¼	Sierra Nevada	19¼
Exchequer	3⅛	South Bulwer	19-32
Gould & Curry	3	Silver King	7
Grand Prize	1½	Syndicate	1½
Goodshaw	6-32	Silver Hill	1½
Hale & Norcross	7½	Tip-Top	2
Imperial	[illegible]	Union Consolidated	43
Independence	1	Wales	2½
Julia Consolidated	2	Yellow Jacket	11⅝
Justice	3		

*Ex dividend.

The rise in Belcher is attributed to the good appearance of the 2,760-foot level.

The north lateral drift of the Sutro Tunnel was advanced 392 feet, and the south drift 184 feet during December. The prospecting drifts at stations Nos. 116 and 117 are in low-grade ore.

CLOSING BOSTON PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 2.—The following are the closing prices at the Boston Stock Exchange to-day:

Water Power	11 9-16	Cin., San. & Clev.	18¾
Boston Land	9¾	Eastern Railroad	24¾
Atch. & Top. 1st 7s	112¾	Pueblo & Ark. Valley	78¾
Atch. & Top. L. G. 7s	112	Calumet & Hecla*	235
Atch. & Top. 2d 7s	113½	Copper Falls	5
Atch. & Top. L. 8s	108¼	Duncan Silver	5½
Eastern R. R. 3½s n.	83	Franklin	28¾
Hartford & Erie 7s	55	International	60s
Atch. & Topeka R. R.	124	Pewabic	40
Boston & Albany R. R.	135	Quincy	27½
Boston & Maine R. R.	115¾	Ridge	7½
Bur. & Mo. in Neb.	137	Silver Islet	21
Chi., C. Dub. & Minn.	52		

*Ex rights.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. BONDS.

Due 1909. Interest January and July.

Secured by a first lien on the

SOUTH-WESTERN DIVISION.

For sale by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 26 Nassau-street.

J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
No. 63 William-street.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 2, 1880.

Trade in live stock generally on this forenoon was slow. Beeves were off in value ¼c. ₩ lb., and Sheep and Lambs weak, with a downward tendency of about ¼c. ₩ lb. At Sixtieth-Street Yards, horned Cattle sold at 8½c.@10½c. ₩ lb., weights 8¼ to 10½ cwt. At Harsimus Cove Yards prices ranged from 8½c.@10½c. ₩ lb., weights 5 to 9½ cwt. General sales on 56 lb. net; range of allowance 55 to 57 lb. net. Quality poor to good, in the aggregate coarse and rather well fatted. Milch Cows sold at $40@$50 ₩ head, Calves included. Bobs sold at 4c. ₩ lb. Calves not quoted; Veals sold at 5c.@7c. ₩ lb. Sheep sold at 4¾c.@6¼c. ₩ lb. Lambs 6¾c.@7¼c. ₩ lb., mixed flocks, &c. ₩ lb., quality of the flocks, good to hand coarse to good. Pigs, on live weight, sold at $4 60 ₩ cwt.; City dressed not quoted at noon.

SALES.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth-Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 835 head of horned Cattle, 7 Cows, 671 Veals and Calves, 5,586 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth-Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,625 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove Yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,970 head of horned Cattle, 5,059 Sheep and Lambs, 8,909 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,802 head; total for the week thus far, 8,475 head; for the same time last week, 8,487 head; receipts consigned through, 354 cars; market easier, but not quotably lower; sales choice Steers at $4 90@$5 30; good shippers, $4 65@$4 85; medium, $4@$4 50; prime fat Cows and Heifers, $3 12½@$3 50; Bulls, $2 25@$2 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 2,300 head; total for the week thus far, 12,800 head; for the same time last week, 17,200 head; receipts consigned through, 19 cars; market dull and prices have declined; run light; weather unfavorable; fair to good Western Sheep, $4 90@$5 25; choice, $5 50. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 5,790 head; total for the week thus far, 31,370 head; for the same time last week, 17,580 head; receipts consigned through, 117 cars; market dull, slow, and weak at yesterday's prices; Yorkers, $4 60@$4 70; heavy and medium, $4 65@$4 80; common to fair, $4@$4 25; a few remain unsold.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 2.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs—Receipts, 11,000 head; shipments, 2,200 head; market tame, but generally a shade higher; mixed packing, $4 40@$4 50; choice heavy $4 55@$4 85; light, $4 40@$4 65. This is the sixteenth day of the strike, and both sides are firm. Cattle—Receipts, 3,000 head; shipments, 1,800 head; good Cattle slow, but steady at $4 60@$5 25; common to fair dull and 10c. lower, at $3 40@$4 10; heavy butchers weak; Cows, $2@$3 20; Bulls, $2@$2 90; Steers, $2 90@$3 65; stockers and feeders quiet and generally unchanged at $2 30@$3 40. Sheep—Receipts, 900 head; shipments, 1,100 head; market steady and firm at $3 90@$5 80.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 2.—Hogs dull, weak, and lower; light shipping, $4@$4 10; packing, $4 15@$4 30; butchers' to select, $4 35@$4 40; receipts, 11,800 head; shipments, 4,180 head. Cattle fairly active, but unchanged; choice to fancy shipping, $4 90@$5 12½; one lot, averaging 1,629 lb. brought the outside price; good to prime, $4 40@$4 80; light Steers, $4@$4 30; feeders, $3 60@$3 85; corn-fed Texans, $2 75@$3 75; receipts, 1,400 head; shipments, 350 head. Sheep strong, scarce, and wanted; fair to fancy muttons, $3 25@$4 15; receipts, 500 head; shipments 450 head.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 2—12:30 P. M.—United States 4 ₩ cent. bonds, 106¼; 4½ ₩ cent. bonds, 109⅞; new 5s, 106⅜; Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 61; do. second mortgage Trustees' certificates, 25¼; New-Jersey Central Consols, 107½; Erie, 44¾; do. second Consols, 90¾; Illinois Central, 103; Pennsylvania Central, 52⅞; Reading, 37¼. The rate of discount for three-months' bills in the open market is 2½ ₩ cent., which is ½ ₩ cent. below the Bank of England rate.

4 P. M.—British Consols, 97 11-16 for both money and the account. Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 60½.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 2—12:30 P. M.—Provisions—Cheese, 67s. 6d. ₩ cwt. for the best grades of American. Lard, 39s. 3d. ₩ cwt. for American. Produce—Tallow, 37s. 3d. ₩ cwt. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days were 197,000 centals, including 152,000 centals American.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the day included 8,950 bales American. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, 6 31-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 7 1-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 7 3-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, 7 3-16d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed firm: Uplands, Low Middling clause, January and February delivery, 6 29-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 7 1-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 7 3-32d. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 7½d.@7¾d. ₩ gallon; Spirits of Petroleum, 8¼d. ₩ gallon.

LONDON, Jan. 2—4:10 P. M.—Produce—Calcutta Linseed, 57s. 6d.@57s. 9d. ₩ quarter. Refined Petroleum, 8¼d.@8½d. ₩ gallon. Linseed-oil, £27 15s.@£28 ₩ ton. 5:30 P. M.—Sperm-oil, £68@£70 ₩ ton. Spirits of Petroleum, 7¼d.@7¾d. ₩ gallon.

ANTWERP, Jan. 2.—Petroleum, 30f. for fine Pale American. Wilcox's Lard closed at 104f. ₩ 100 kilos.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The only sale effected at the Exchange yesterday, Friday, Jan. 2, was one by Van Tassell and Kearney, who, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Edward D. Gale, Esq., Referee, sold the two-story frame dwelling and one-story frame stable, with plot of land 98.11 by 235, on 5th-av., north-west corner of 135th-st., for $32,300, to Patrick Fox.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Jan. 2.

Park-av., w. s., 98.11 ft. s. of 40th-st.; Brian McKenney and wife to Emily Underhill $19,500

Wall-st., n. s., 25x112; also, No. 64 William-st., and, also, s. s. 6th-st., Waverley-place, 181.3 ft. w. of 6th-av., to n. s. 5th-st., 22x196; Thomas R. Warren and wife to John Warren ......nom.

Same property; John Warren to Mary E. Warren ......nom.

Lot No. 182, on the block bounded by 2d and 3d avs. and 83d and 84th sts.; John Busteraby and others to John Baier $75

Same property; Emily R. Wilson, Executrix, &c., to John Baier 3,000

28th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x98.9; William Palmer to Thomas J. Ducey 27,500

22d-st., n. s., 277.6 ft. e. of 7th-av., 21.6x98.9; Elizabeth Tillinghaste to Alonzo Clark 13,000

63d-st., n. s., 155 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 16.8x100.5; Thomas Kilpatrick and wife to Maggie R. Foster 13,000

West-st., 24th Ward, Lot No. 28, 50x100; James L. Wells to Michael Nash 265

84th-st., n. s., 141.8 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x102; Frederick E. Westbrook to Samuel Ryckman 10,650

Same property; Elizabeth Ryckman and husband to Frederick E. Westbrook 10,650

26th-st., s. s., 234.1 ft. w. of Broadway, 25x98.9; Annie T. Slosson to Maria Wright 35,000

37th-st., n. s., 270 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x98.9; George E. Townsend and another to Sarah A. Townsend ......nom.

2d-av., n. w. corner of 82d-st., 51.1x101.8x irregular; Virginia Arnold to Fanny J. Batterby ......nom.

66th-st., s. s., 198.9 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.9x100.5; Heinrich Walther and wife to John Baier 10,000

Leroy-st., Nos. 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, and 167, and Nos. 600, 602, and 604 Washington-st., and also, Nos. 362, 363, and 364 West-st.; Phebe F. Lewis and husband to William C. Casey ......nom.

53d-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x100.5; Pierre Van Alstyne and wife to Charles G. Saxe 10,000

26-av., s. s., 46.8 ft. n. of 19th-st., 15.1 1-3x100; P. H. Jones, Referee, to Charles A. Schlegel 9,000

67th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Madison-av., 50x100.5; Antoinette E. Wood and husband to S. Lightstone and another 32,000

5th-av., e. s., 91.11 ft. n. of 124th-st., 18x80; Charles Walde and wife to Mary E. Haines 14,000

8th-av., No. 1,013, 20x80; Theodore W. Myers and wife to Florence V. C. Bishop 23,000

8th-av., No. 1,017, 20x100; Angelo L. Myers and wife to Thomas A. Bishop 24,000

51st-st., s. s., 145 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x100.5; Mary Schenck and husband to Jacob Baumgarten 12,500

51st-st., s. s., 85 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x100.5; Mary Schenck and husband to John Otto 12,500

Chatham-st., s. s., 98.7 ft. w. of Pearl-st., 19x75; Kaufman Hirsch and others to Elizabeth Rogers 11,000

28th-st., No. 11 East, 25x98.9; Josephine G. Goodale and another to Thomas J. Ducey 30,500

67th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Madison-av., 50x100.5; the Mayor, &c., to Antoinette E. Wood 10,500

57th-st., n. s., 68 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 17x80.5; Emma Temple and husband to Emeline Kinney 15,000

6th-st., s. s., 126 ft. e. of Avenue C, 19.8 4-7x97; John Brummer and wife to Anna Doscher 9,000

24-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of 56th-st., 25x75; also, No. 318 East 55th-st., 25x100.5; John Brummer and wife to John H. Bosch 23,000

6th-av., No. 1,015, 20x100; Julien L. Myers and wife to Matilda W. White 24,000

123d-st., n. s., 475 ft. e. of 1st-av., 50x100.11; James Bolton and wife to Joseph H. Cooper 6,000

43d-st., s. s., 115 ft. e. of 2d-av., 17x100.5; W. N. Ricketts, Referee, to Eleanor R. Davis 4,500

LEASES RECORDED.

Fulton Market Fishmongers' Association to Wallace & Kenny; stand No. 10 in Fulton Fish Market, 10 years, for annual rent of $1,500

Long, J., Executor, &c., to J. C. Kavanagh, No. 207 8th-av., 3½ years, for annual rent of 1,500

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Austin, William, to Eliza S. Bibby; s. e. corner of 1st-av. and 122d-st., &c., 2 mortgages, 1 year, total $30,000

Baier, J., to F. B. Spring; lot No. 182 on map of Harlem Commons, 1 year 2,250

Barde, Anna, to R. Denninger; No. 333 3d-av., 3 years 11,500

Casey, William C., to Phebe F. Lewis; Nos. 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, and 167 Leroy-st., Nos. 600, 602, and 604 Washington-st., and Nos. 362, 363, and 364 West-st., 3 mortgages, 5 years, total 83,000

Christie, William, and another to Mary T. Constant, s. s. Lexington-av., s. of 103d-st., 4 months 5,000

Christie, William, and another to William A. Cauldwell; s. e. corner of Lexington-av. and 104th-st., 3 months 5,500

Cook, Mary, Executrix, &c., and others to J. Hartell; No. 144 Norfolk-st., 3 years 8,000

Cooper, J. H., to J. Bolton; n. s. 123d-st., e. of 1st-av., 3 years 3,000

Davis, Ann E., and husband to J. H. Deane; w. s. Lexington-av., n. of 104th-st., 3 months 500

Davis, Ann E., and husband to Lydia A. Mikels; same property, 3 months 3,500

Davis, Ann E., and husband to William S. Mikels; w. s. Lexington-av., n. of 104th-st., 3 months 4,000

Egenberger, J. A., and wife to N. Toerge; n. s. Division-st., e. of Forsyth-st., 5 years 5,000

Foster, Maggie R., and husband to T. Kilpatrick; n. s. 63d-st., w. of Lexington-av., 3 years 3,000

Gandy, F., and wife to Wilhelmina F. Schmidt; n. s. 7th-st., e. of Avenue D, 5 years 4,500

Glockner, V., and another to L. Kreuder; s. s. 37th-st., e. of 10th-av., 5 years 9,000

Hefferan, J., and wife to Frances Blessing; s. w. corner of 1st-av. and 112th-st., due 35,000

Jaffray, E., and wife to Theodore Bitteman; w. s. 2d-av., n. of 57th-st., 1 year 1,000

Johnston, Thomas, and others, to J. H. Deane; s. e. corner of 3d-av. and 104th-st., 3 months 1,200

Johnston, Thomas, and others to W. B. Chamberlin; same property, 3 months 1,300

Kavanagh, J. C., to E. Cantor; s. w. corner of 8th-av. and 54th-st. 1,000

Kenney, S. I., to C. J. Chappell; stand in Fulton Fish Market, (lease,) 3 years 6,200

Lennox, Mary W. C., to H. R. Peck; s. s. 26th-st., w. of 10th-av., 6 months 1,200

Lightstone S., and another to Antoinette Wood; n. s. 67th-st., e. of Madison-av., 2 mortgages, 1 year, total 16,000

Lippa, M., and wife to W. W. Conklin; s. s. 3d-av., n. of 141st-st.; also Alexander-av., 3 mortgages, 3 years, total 4,000

Mathews, Eliza, to Wilhelm Klumpf; s. s. 11th-st., w. of 3d-av., 2 years 1,800

Meehan, Elizabeth, and husband to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n. s. 114th-st., e. of 2d-av., five mortgages, 1 year, total 22,500

Murray, J., and wife to Alice S. Constant; s. s. 111th-st., w. of 3d-av., 3 months 3,000

Murray, J., and wife to S. S. Constant and another, Trustees, &c.; s. s. 111th-st., w. of 3d-av., 3 months 2,000

Same to Same; s. s. 112th-st., e. of 4th-av., 3 months 4,000

Murray, J., and wife to William M. Isaacs; s. s. 111th-st., w. of 3d-av., 3 months 4,000

Myers, Julian L., and wife to A. L. Myers and another, Trustees, &c.; Nos. 1,015 and 1,017 8th-av., 2 mortgages, 3 years, total 20,000

Rogers, Elizabeth, to K. Hirsch and another; s. s. Chatham-st., w. of Pearl-st., 6 months 1,750

Schmitt, J., and wife to F. Horn; w. s. 2d-av., n. of 12th-st., 3 years 10,000

Schmithenner, F. C., to B. Lichtenberg; w. s. Eldridge-st., lot No. 590, 3 years 5,200

Schwendinger, J., to T. C. Ennever; s. w. corner of 1st-av. and 77th-st., 4 months 4,000

Shook, M. H., and others to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; No. 173 Elizabeth-st., 1 year 5,500

Tiffany, Mary L., to L. Tiffany and another, Trustees, &c.; s. s. 69th-st., w. of 4th-av., 2 years 6,000

Treacy, Theodore F., and wife to F. W. Bampton; s. s. 111th-st., w. of 4th-av., 4 years 5,000

Underhill, Ann D., and husband to A. Dickinson and others, Trustees, &c.; No. 490 Pearl-st., 3 years 2,500

Wright, Maria, and husband to Annie T. Slosson; s. s. 26th-st., w. of Broadway, 3 years 25,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Benedict, H. M., to Belle W. Spencer $5,000

Brown, R. D., to the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank ......nom.

DeWitt, George G., Jr., Executor, &c., to Euphemia E. Conklin ......nom.

Reed, L. B., Jr., to Anna M. Reed 3,900

Small, Thomas L., and others, Executors, &c., to George A. Meyer and another 6,500

Schnell, P., to the Germania Bank 3,000

Thode, Eide F., to Julius Goebel 12,000

Tweedy, E. S., Administrator, &c., to Sarah M. Starr ......nom.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NO. 46 WEST 23D-ST., SIZE about 22x98.9; a splendid location for business. And the adjoining property, about same size, can also be purchased. For full particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON BROADWAY, ABOVE 28TH-ST., a fine large corner property; price, $400,000. For full particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET UP TOWN, and board small family of adults for part of rent. Address J. C., Box No. 202 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
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TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

FIVE-STORY MARBLE BUILDING, NO. 12 LISPENARD-ST.—Store, basement, and lofts to let; low rent. Apply on premises.

TEACHERS.

A GRADUATE OF COLUMBIA (PH. D. TUbingen) will form a class in Sanskrit, to meet at may suit those wishing to join it; refers to President Barnard and Profs. Drisler and Short, of Columbia. Address PH. D., Box No. 174 Times Office.

EXPERIENCED TUTOR DESIRES PRIVATE pupils; collegiate preparation specialty; references. Address YALE GRADUATE, Box No. 275 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D-ST., CORNER 4TH-AV.—Sunday morning, 9:30 to 10:15, young converts' Bible-class. 3 P. M., Bible-class conducted by Prof. W. R. Thompson, M. D. YOUNG MEN'S PRAYER-MEETINGS—Sunday, 4 P. M., medical students only; 6:30 P. M., young men generally. Thursday and Saturday, 8 P. M., young men generally. Daily Union Meetings (Saturday and Sunday excepted) for both sexes, from 3:30 to 4:30 o'clock.

ASSOCIATION HALL,
23d-st. and 4th-av.
(STANTON-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.)
S. J. KNAPP, Pastor, will preach
Sunday, at 11 A. M., a Communion sermon; evening at 7:30—"Preparation for Death," everybody's sermon. Lecture Tuesday evening in Dr. Crosby's Chapel.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH-ST., west of 6th-av.—The Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach, at 11 A. M., on "The Crisis of Self-Consciousness in the History of Jesus," and at
EVEN SONG
to young men on "Hero Worship and Hero Work."

AT FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, West 46th-st.—The Rev. Dr. Armitage, Pastor, preaches Sunday morning, 11 o'clock, an annual sermon to the aged, and in the evening, 7:30, annual sermon to young men. Sunday-school—Morning, 9:30. Strangers cordially welcome.

ASBURY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, East Washington-square, the Rev. John P. Richmond, Pastor.—At 10:30 A. M.—"Wisdom: Its Work and Rewards." At 7:30 P. M.—"Called and Chosen." Preaching on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock. The people invited.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, HAVerly's Theatre, 14th-st.—Sunday, 3 P. M. Address by Mrs. F. Annetta Peckham, of San Francisco, and the Rev. John De Witt Miller, on "Intemperance and the Young." Wm. Dwyer, Soloist. Large choir.
REV. GEORGE H. COREY, President.

AT THE RINK, BROOKLYN, DR. FULTON will preach morning and evening. Subjects: Morning—"Begin Right," New Year's sermon. Evening—"An Unbroken Home," first of series on the Prodigal. Gospel Temperance Mass-meeting at 3:30, under lead of Mr. Conway.

AT CHICKERING HALL, 5TH-AV., CORner 18th-st.—The Union Gospel Services.—The Rev. Justin D. Fulton, D. D., of Brooklyn, will preach at 3:30 Sunday afternoon. Singing by the large choir, also, by Calvary Baptist Church Choir. All seats free. Everybody welcome.

A DISCOURSE ON THE "OFFICE AND Laws of Mediumship," will be delivered by Mr. A. J. Davis, at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, in Steck Music Hall, No. 11 East 14th-st. Also, an important annual meeting of the Harmonial Association at 3 P. M., same place.

AT SPRING-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, the Rev. Alfred H. Moment.—Sabbath services; Preaching at 10:30 and 7:30; communion, 3. Evening subject—"Lessons from the Tay Bridge Disaster, Scotland." Strangers welcome.

AT SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Services to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Pastor, the Rev. Samuel M. Hamilton, will preach. Lecture on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

"A GREAT SUBJECT."—BISHOP SNOW, OF the "little flock," to whom our Father will give the everlasting Kingdom, will preach in the Medical College, 23d-st. and 4th-av., Sunday at 3 P. M. Subject—"The Temple of God Opened." Rev. xi., 19.

AT THE WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., the Pastor, the Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D., will preach on Sunday, the 4th inst., at 11 A. M. Special service at 7:30 P. M. See notices.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH-AV., CORNER 20th-st.—Sunday, Jan. 4, the Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach 11 A. M. and at 7:45 in the evening. Public cordially invited. Sunday-school 9:30 A. M.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.—DR. TALMAGE will preach to-morrow morning. Subject—"The Fall of the Rail Train at the River Tay." Evening subject—"A New Year's Salutation."

CITY MISSION CHAPELS. — PREACHING every Sabbath evening at 7:45 o'clock, as follows:
DE WITT CHAPEL, No. 135 Greenwich-st.
The Rev. George Hatt, Pastor.
CALVARY CHAPEL, No. 153 Worth-st.
The Rev. Gardiner Spring Plumley, Pastor.
LEBANON CHAPEL, No. 70 Columbia-street.
The Rev. James Marshall, Pastor.
CARMEL CHAPEL, No. 134 Bowery.
The Rev. John Dooly in charge.
OLIVET CHAPEL, No. 63 2d-st.
The Rev. A. F. Schauffler, Pastor.
Seats free. Come and welcome. LEWIS E. JACKSON, Corresponding Secretary, New-York City Mission and Tract Society, Office No. 50 Bible House.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D-ST., between 5th and 6th avs.—The Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday morning 10:30; evening, 7:30; Sunday-school, 2:30. Prayer-meetings Monday and Friday evenings. Strangers are cordially invited to attend all the services.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON-av. and 35th-st.—The Rev. Arthur Brooks, Rector. Divine services 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. At the evening service, the third of a course of sermons on the Bible will be preached by the Rector. Subject for Jan. 4: "The Unity of the Bible."

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57th-st., near Broadway, the Rev. J. D. Wilson, D. D., Pastor.—At 11 A. M., the Pastor will preach his eleventh anniversary sermon. Evening service at 7:30 o'clock. Services every evening during the week ending Jan. 9.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR.
(Sixth Universalist Society.)
Fifty-seventh-st., corner 8th-av., the Rev. James M. Pullman, D. D., Pastor. Sunday morning, at 11—"Taking a New Start." Evening, 7:45—"The Messiah's Kingdom."

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADIson-av. and 42d-st., the Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., Rector.—Hours of service, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Right Rev. Thomas M. Clark, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Rhode Island, will preach at both services.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH-ST., corner Park-av.—Morning, 11, sermon by the Pastor, subject—"The Dry Rot in Churches." Evening, 7:45, sermon by the Rev. John W. Chadwick; subject—"Judgment Days." Public invited.

COOPER UNION.—EVERY SUNDAY NIGHT at 7:30, Mr. Sawyer will conduct Gospel service. Mr. Thatcher will lead the singing.

DR. NEWMAN WILL PREACH IN CENTRAL M. E. Church, 7th-av., near 14th-st., at 11 A. M., on the "Supremacy of Law, based on the Tenth Commandment," and 7:30 P. M. Dr. and Mrs. Palmer will conduct a revival meeting during the week, commencing Sunday evening.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison-av. and 55th-st.—Services 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The Rev. William T. Sabine, Rector. The Rev. William M. Postlethwaite, of Baltimore, will preach in the evening. Seats always free in the evening.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth-st., Wm. F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Children's service of song on Sunday at 3:30 o'clock. Music with a large church organ presented by a friend. Public invited.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 34th-st., west of Broadway, the Rev. Joseph R. Kerr.—10:30 A. M.—"The New-Year;" 4 P. M.—"The Week of Prayer."

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH-av. and 11th-st.—The Rev. Wm. M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, NEAR Division-st.—The Rev. E. H. Gorham, the eminent revivalist, will preach at 10:30, 3:30, 7:30, also each evening of this week. Come and help us.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER PARK-av. and 39th-st.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. by the Rev. L. M. S. Haynes, D. D., of Norwich, N. Y.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH, 17TH-ST., BEtween 1st and 2d avs., Rev. George H. Goodsell, Pastor.—Preaching services, 10:30 A. M. (also reception of members) and 7:30 P. M. Central Temperance Union, at 3 P. M., will be addressed by Hon. Chauncey Shaffer. All are welcome.

MADISON - AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Madison-av. and 47th-st., the Rev. William Lloyd, Pastor.—Morning at 11 o'clock; subject—"A New Year's Investment All Should Make." Evening at 7:45, special service of song (Congregational) sermon by Pastor; subject—"Be Ready in the Morning." Strangers cordially welcomed.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of 31st-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. G. D. W. Bridgman, D. D., on Sunday, Jan. 4. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. The class for adults is conducted by the Rev. Dr. Toy. Chapel service on Wednesday evening at 7:45.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, West 53d-st., near 7th-av., the Rev. Dr. Elder, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Pastor will preach to-morrow. The "Week of Prayer" will be observed next week—services every morning at 9 o'clock and every evening, except Saturday, at the same hour. Neighbors and friends are cordially invited to come in.

MADISON-AVENUE CHURCH OF THE Disciples, corner 45th-st. (Congregational.)—The Rev. W. R. Davis.—Morning, 10:45, "The Old in the New;" evening, 7:45, "The Vows We Make and Break." Lord's Supper at close of morning service. Sunday-school at 3.

MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison-av. and 53d-st., the Rev. Chas. S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor.—Services morning at 11, evening at 7:30 o'clock. Pastor's Bible Class Saturday evening at 7:45. Good-will Mission at 2:30 P. M., at the Church school-room.

MADISON-AVENUE AND TWENTY-NINTH-Street (Rutgers) Presbyterian Church.—The Pastor, the Rev. Nath'l W. Conkling, D. D., will preach to-morrow morning and evening. Hours of worship, 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

M'AULEY, WATER-STREET MISSION, No. 316 Water-st.—Meetings every evening at 7:30 o'clock, and every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Take Third-avenue steam-cars to Franklin-square, walk down Dover-st., one block and turn to the left.

MADISON-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner of 57th-st., the Rev. Edward A. Reed, Pastor. Divine service at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sabbath-school at 3 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—"Primary" class this day at 3 o'clock, Miss Jennie B. Merrill, teacher. This evening at 7:45, a "Teacher's" class will be commenced and conducted by the Rev. C. S. Robinson, D. D., in Chapel of Memorial Presbyterian Church, Madison-av. and 53d-st. "Superintendents," Tuesday at 4 o'clock, Fulton-Street Chapel, the Rev. A. F. Schauffler, conductor. "Normal," Thursday at 4:30, Dr. Crosby's Church Chapel, Mr. Frank A. Ferris, conductor.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 9th-av. and 31st-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. S. B. Rossiter. Morning service, 10:30. Subject—"Thy Kingdom Come." Evening service, 7:30. Subject—"The Heart Right in the Sight of God." Strangers cordially invited.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING in the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, the Rev. E. D. Murphy, at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Bible reading at 2:30 P. M. Daily morning and evening prayer-meetings.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts., the Rev. R. T. Abbott, Pastor.—Preaching 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting, 6:30 P. M.; Sunday-school and class-meeting, 9 A. M. Seats free. All cordially invited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D-ST., between 8th and 9th avs., the Rev. Henry Cross, Pastor.—Services, 10:30 and 7:30. Subject in morning, "The Unknown Dangers of the New Year." Sabbath-school and Bible classes, 2:30. Strangers cordially welcomed.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND Land, Henry, corner of Market st., Rev. Edward Hopper, D. D.—Sabbath services, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting, 6:45. Seats free.

REV. J. G. BUTCHER WILL PREACH IN Sixth Avenue Reformed Church, opposite West 4th-st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school 2:30 P. M. Prayer-meeting Wednesday evening at 7:45 o'clock. All are welcome.

REV. A. B. SIMPSON, PASTOR, WILL PREACH in Thirteenth-Street Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs., to-morrow morning at 10:30; evening at 7:30. Sabbath-school at 2:30. Strangers welcome.

REV. H. W. KNAPP, D. D., WILL PREACH in the Laight-Street Baptist Church, corner Varick-st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

SERVICE SONG—YORKVILLE BRANCH Y. M. C. A.—At Parepa Hall, corner of 86th-st. and 3d-av., to-morrow afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The Rev. Samuel J. Knapp, Pastor Stanton-Street Baptist Church, will speak. Singing led by L. P. Thatcher. All are cordially invited.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH-ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., the Rev. Dr. Ewer, Rector.—Holy Communion, 7:30 A. M. Morning Prayer, 9; Litany and Choral Celebration, 10:30. Choral Evening Prayer with sermon, 7:30 P. M.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Broome and Ridge sts., the Rev. Henry T. Hunter, Pastor.—Service at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Wednesday evening, prayer-meeting at 7:45. Strangers cordially welcome.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.
Nos. 57 to 59 West 46th-st.
Rev. A. B. HART, Rector.
Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., NEAR 6th-av., the Rev. M. D'C. Crawford, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. All are welcome.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT-SQUARE, the Rev. Dr. Williams, Rector.—Services at 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Public cordially invited.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church.—Sunday, the Rev. Dr. Tiffany will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Week of Prayer following.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, EAST 72D-ST.—Rev. Cornelius B. Smith, Rector.—Sunday services—morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:45.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
2d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.
The Rev. ROBERT B. HULL, Pastor.
Morning:
THE COMFORTER.
Evening:
THE FUTURE AND THE GUIDE.
Prayer-meeting Every Evening except Saturday.
Baptizing after evening sermon.
Welcome, strangers.

TEMPLE BETH-EL,
63D-ST. AND LEXINGTON-AV.
The Rev. Dr. K. Kohler will deliver the sixth of his series of lectures, (in German,) "Jeremiah; or, a Nation's Resurrection," at the Temple on Sunday, Jan. 4, 1880, at 10 A. M.

THE REV. THOMAS RICHEY, D. D., will preach in St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., on Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

UNIVERSITY - PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church.—The Rev. Dr. Campbell, of New-Brunswick, N. J., will preach to-morrow morning; morning service at 11 o'clock, and the afternoon service at 3:30.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, 4th-st., near 6th-av.—Preaching, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Rev. W. F. Hatfield. Young people's meeting, 6:30 P. M. New-Orleans Jubilee Singers will sing at evening service.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—The Rev. Thomas F. Day will preach. Morning at 10:30; evening at 7:30. Strangers welcome.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV. AND 38TH-st., the Rev. John N. Galleher, D. D., Rector.—Services Sunday, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

School of Electricity and Inorganic Chemistry,
NO. 455 4TH-AV.
Instruction and Laboratory Practice.
Classes in Qualitative Analysis begin TUESDAY, Jan. 6. Morning Class, 10 to 12; Evening, 8 to 10.
A. FLOYD DELAFIELD, Ph. D.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children.
STUDIO. GYMNASIUM. KINDERGARTEN.
SEPARATE DEPARTMENT FOR YOUNG BOYS.
21 & 23 West 32d-st., bet. B'way & 5th-av., N. Y.
Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., Rector.

PACKARD'S COLLEGE.
NOW IS THE TIME TO ENTER.
The best time to enter PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE is on MONDAY, JAN. 5. Special advantages will be given to those who enter on that day. The office will be open during the holiday week, and the Principal will see personally all who call.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

BOYS AND YOUNG MEN ADMITTED AT any time to Media (Penn.) Academy, 12 miles by rail from Philadelphia. SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE, A. M., (Harvard graduate,) Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN., Reopens Jan. 7. Civil engineering, chemistry, classics, and English; degrees conferred. Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

BOYS UNDER SIXTEEN—YONKERS, N. Y.—Thorough teaching, kind care, low rates; established 1852. BENJAMIN MASON.

MISS REYNOLDS'S (EIGHT YEARS A TEACHer in Miss Haines's school) English and French school, No. 6 West 47th-st. Second term Feb. 4.

GARDNER INSTITUTE, NO. 603 5TH-AV.—Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Gardner, Principals.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1,481 Broadway, near 42d-st. Primary, Commercial, and Classical Departments. HOBBY & AKIN, Principals.

$60 PER QR.—ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y.—Both sexes. Opens its Winter session Jan. 5. Send for Catalogue. W. H. BANNISTER, A. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—MARY HOPETON DRAKE plaintiff, against GEORGE BRETTELL, Blanche O'Connor, Elizabeth Cogan, William J. Brewster, Catharine Griffin, Annie Griffin, Amanda Cutler, Henry E. Farnsworth, and Lamira H. S. his wife, Edwin J. Mercer, Edward Lange, Joseph J. Little, and W. Jennings Demarest, defendants.—Summons.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 4th, 1879.
E. G. WETMORE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 9 Pine-street, New-York City.

To Blanche O'Connor, Elizabeth Cogan, William J. Brewster, Catharine Griffin, Annie Griffin, and Amanda Cutler, defendants above named: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Hooper C. Van Vorst, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 19th day of December, 1879, and filed, with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, in said City and State.—Dated December 19th, 1879.
E. G. WETMORE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
d20-law6wS

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOSEPH WHARTON, plaintiff, against THE FLORIDA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, defendant.—Summons.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated December 8th, 1879.
STICKNEY & SHEPARD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
P. O. address and office, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City.

To the Florida Central Railroad Company: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Hooper C. Van Vorst, one of the Judges of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, acting in Supreme Court, Chambers, dated the 19th day of December, 1879, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, 19th December, 1879.
STICKNEY & SHEPARD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
ja3-law7wS 120 Broadway, New-York City.

(A Copy.)

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New-York, in and for the City and County of New-York, held at the chambers of the Justice thereof, in the Court House in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of December, 1879, present, Hon. H. C. Van Vorst, Justice.—In the matter of the petition of the AMERICAN LOAN COMPANY for a change of its corporate name.—On reading and filing the annexed petition of the American Loan Company, dated December 9th, 1879, and the copy of a resolution of the Directors of said Company, and the affidavits of printers marked "Exhibits A, B, and C," and, on motion of Edward L. Andrews, counsel for said Company, it is ordered that the corporate name of the said American Loan Company be and the same hereby is changed to that of the "American Loan and Deposit Company," that from and after the day of the date of this order said Company shall be known by, and use the said name of, the "American Loan and Deposit Company," and it is further ordered that said Company be entitled to do business and perform all acts under said new corporate name from and after the said date of this order.—Dated New-York, December 18th, 1879.
[N. Y. State seal.]—Endorsed—Filed, Dec. 19, 1879.
(Signed) HUBERT O. THOMPSON, Clerk.
d20-law4wS

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.—NO. 16,939 K.—Copyright Office, Washington, to wit: Be it remembered, that on the 15th day of December, Anno Domini 1879, Banks & Brothers, of New-York, have deposited in this office the title of a book, the title or description of which is in the following words, to wit: Reports of Cases in Law and Equity in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York. By Oliver L. Barbour. Vol. 6. New-York, Banks & Brothers, 1879, the right whereof they claim as proprietors, in conformity with the laws of the United States respecting copyrights.
A. R. SPOFFORD,
Librarian of Congress.
d20-law4wS

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
BALTIC, Capt. Parsell.........Saturday, Jan. 3, 3 A. M.
CELTIC.......................Saturday, Jan. 10, 9 P. M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. Perry......Saturday, Jan. 17, 3 A. M.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $28.
These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.
WYOMING..............TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 11:30 A. M.
NEVADA...............TUESDAY, Jan. 20, 11:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN............TUESDAY, Jan. 27, 5:30 A. M.
MONTANA..............TUESDAY, Feb. 3, 10:30 A. M.
WYOMING..............TUESDAY, Feb. 10, 5 A. M.
These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeons, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all upper-deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.
CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room), $60, $80, and $100. INTERMEDIATE, $40. STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
SCYTHIA.....................Wednesday, Jan. 7, noon
BATAVIA.....................Wednesday, Jan. 14, 7 A. M.
BOTHNIA.....................Wednesday, Jan. 21, noon
GALLIA......................Wednesday, Jan. 28, 6 A. M.
Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a special low rate for Fall and Winter months.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
MAIN........Sat., Jan. 3 | ODER, WERDER, Sat., Jan. 17
WESER.......Sat., Jan. 10 | DONAU.......Sat., Jan. 24
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First Cabin $100
Second Cabin 60
Steerage 30
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

STATE LINE.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R., as follows:
Steamer STATE OF NEVADA, Thursday, Jan. 8, 1 P. M.
Steamer STATE OF ALABAMA, Thursday, Jan. 15, 9 A. M.
First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, $26.
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this Line take Lieut. Maury's Lane Routes at all seasons of the year.
REPUBLIC..................Thursday, Jan. 8, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.........Tuesday, Jan. 13, 6:30 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.........Thursday, Jan. 15, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN...........Saturday, Jan. 24, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.........Thursday, Jan. 29, 6:30 A. M.
From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st. Cabin, $60, $80, and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.
Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.
FRANCE, Trudelle..........Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1 P. M.
CANADA, Frangeul..........Wednesday, Jan. 21, 12 noon
AMERIQUE, R. Jouclá.......Wednesday, Feb. 4, 11 A. M.
Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
Circassia....Jan. 7, 1 P. M. | Bolivia.....Jan. 17, 9 A. M.
Devonia.....Jan. 10, 3 P. M. | Anchoria...Jan. 24, 3 P. M.
Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charlton-st.
Utopia.....Jan. 10, 9 P. M. | Australia...Jan. 17, 9 A. M.
Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
WESTPHALIA..Th., Jan. 8 | LESSING...Thurs., Jan. 22
GELLERT....Thurs., Jan. 15 | SUEVIA....Thurs., Jan. 29
Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the south of England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. | C. B. RICHARD & CO., General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.
Steamers leave Co.'s pier, adj. Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City:
P. CALAND.................Saturday, Jan. 3, 1880
ROTTERDAM.................Saturday, Jan. 24
1st Cabin, $65—$70; 2d Cabin, $45—$50; Steerage, $26.
H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
FUNCH, EDYE & CO., 27 S. Wm.-st., Freight Agts. | L. W. MORRIS, 50 B'way, Gen. Passenger Agt.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship CLYDE..........SATURDAY, Jan. 10, noon
Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING....Saturday, Feb. 7, noon
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK....Mon., Jan. 19, noon
For freight or general information apply to company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.
Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, and MEXICAN PORTS.
For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 257 BROADWAY.
G. T. SEWALL, General Passenger Agent. | H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.
From Pier No. 43 North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st.
at 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. Mallory......Sat., Jan. 3
GATE CITY, Capt. Daggett........Wednesday, Jan. 7
Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company, and with the fast and elegant steamers of the Outside Line.
GEO. YONGE, Agent.
C. D. OWENS, General Agent S. F. & W. R. R., No. 315 Broadway. | Ocean S. S. Co. and Central R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT, AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.
Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.
*CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only,) Thurs., Jan. 8
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana and Mexico,) Sat., Jan. 10
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana & Mexico,) Sat., Jan. 24
*CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thurs., Jan. 29
*CITY OF ALEXANDRIA (Havana & Mexico) Sat., Feb. 7
*Meals à la carte, small table service.
Steam-ship City of Mexico will leave New-Orleans Jan. 5 and 26 for Vera Cruz via Bagdad, Tampico, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. NIAGARA........................Saturday, Jan. 3
S. S. SARATOGA.......................Thursday, Jan. 15
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

CHARLESTON LINE.
FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.
Steamer CITY OF ATLANTA........SATURDAY, Jan. 3
Steamer MORRO CASTLE..........WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7
FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTHWEST.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or R. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 3 North River, as follows:
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. Foote.......SAT., Jan. 10
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Capt. Van Sice...WED., Jan. 21
(Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway.
LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

NASSAU, N. P., VIA JACKSONVILLE, FLA., DIRECT.—The elegant steamer Western Texas sails Jan. 14; from Jacksonville, Jan. 21. Departures weekly thereafter—From New-York, Fridays; from Florida, Wednesdays.
C. H. MALLORY & CO., or R. W. PARSONS, Pier No. 20 East River.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 3, 8:05, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany R. R.—3, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For New-York and New-England R. R.—3, 8:05 A. M., 11:35 P. M. For Newport—8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division—3, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:15, 10 P. M. For Boston and New-York Air Line R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Housatonic R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 6 P. M. For local trains see time-tables.

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RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.
Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9 A. M., 8:30 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M.; Regular at 4:30 and 8:30 A. M., 1, 4, and 10 P. M.; Sunday, 10 P. M.
Express for West Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M.; Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M.; Emigrant and second class, 7:30 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, via Camden, 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., except Sunday.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:05, 10:40 A. M., 10:10 P. M., daily; 9:40 A. M., 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 3, 3:50, 4:50, 10:10 P. M.; Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 3:50, 6:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 3, 3:50, 4:30, 4:50, 6:30, 8:30, and 10:10 P. M.; Sunday, 3:50, 6:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 6:30, 10:10 P. M.

TO PHILADELPHIA VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
16 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.
Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.
On and after Nov. 10, 1879.
Express trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:
4:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M.
Express trains leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., running through via Trenton and Camden.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Returning, trains leave West Philadelphia, 12:01, 3:20, 3:45, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:30 P. M.,) 1:45, 3, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:20, 3:45, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia, via Camden, 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday.
Ticket offices, No. 526 and No. 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place. The New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. | L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 8, 1879, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8 A. M., Western and Northern Express, to Rochester, St. Albans, and Montreal, via Saratoga, with drawing-room cars.
10:30 A. M., Chicago and Western Express, drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.
11:03 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga, Glen's Falls, and Rutland.
4 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.
6 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.
7 P. M., Fast Express for Montreal, Rochester, and Corning via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva, Rochester, and Montreal via St. Albans.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars to Syracuse, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago.
11 P. M., Night Express, with sleeping cars to Albany and Troy.
Tickets on sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express offices, 3 Park-place, and 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY.
Now known as
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st., see note below.)
9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
6 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best drawing-room sleeping coaches to Buffalo.
7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.
7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant Train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, MARCH 30, 1879.
Leave depot, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 1 P. M., for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Ashland, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, and Tunkhannock; 6:30 P. M., Night express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman Sleeping coaches attached. Central Eastern Office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

STEAM-BOATS.

$1 TO BOSTON FIRST CLASS, VIA THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE.
The elegant steamers MASSACHUSETTS and RHODE ISLAND leave daily, Sundays excepted, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4:30 P. M.
Special limited tickets between New-York and Boston, via this line, good ONLY for the trip for which they are sold, as specified on their face, $1.
PROVIDENCE LINE—FOR FREIGHT ONLY.
Steamers leave daily, except Sundays, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 4 P. M.

ONE DOLLAR TO BOSTON VIA FALL RIVER LINE for special limited tickets; magnificent steamers OLD COLONY and NEWPORT leave New-York daily, excepting Sundays, at 4:30 P. M., from Pier 28 North River, foot of Murray-st.; leave Brooklyn 4 P. M., Jersey City 4:30 P. M., via the Annex.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Steamers leave Catharine-slip, (Pier No. 35 E. R.,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 11:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Fare lower than by any other route.

NORWICH LINE TO BOSTON—FARE ONE DOLLAR for special limited tickets. Steamers leave Pier No. 40 North River daily, including Sundays, at 4:30 P. M., for New-London, Boston, Worcester, &c.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FINANCIAL.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
31 PINE-ST., N. Y.
GOVERNMENT BONDS, MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
CHOICE RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.
C. D. WOOD. | SAM'L D. DAVIS.

THE MARIPOSA LAND AND MINING COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, NOS. 9 AND 11 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1879.
AN ASSESSMENT OF FIFTY CENTS ON each share of the preferred and common stock is now due, and payable on or before Jan. 10, 1880, when it will be delinquent. And a stock dividend of TWENTY PER CENT. has been declared, free from present assessment, upon the stock upon which all assessments shall have been paid, in cash, or shall not be delinquent on the 10th day of January, 1880.
ROBERT CRAWFORD, Assistant Secretary.

SMALLEY & HONE,
MEMBERS OF NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
BROKERS,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE.
Buy and sell on margins or for investors.

ST. JOSEPH CITY AND BUCHANAN COUNTY BONDS, OF MISSOURI, BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
R. M. RAVEN & CO.,
NO. 15 WALL-ST.

EDISON'S ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY'S STOCK
bought and sold.
KIRKLAND & MILLIKEN, No. 47 William-st.

CLINTON, Iowa, Dec. 1, 1879.
THE CLINTON WATER-WORKS COMPANY, of Clinton, Iowa, hereby gives notice that all of its bonds dated July 1, 1874, and all of its bonds dated Jan. 1, 1875, principal and interest, will be paid at the Metropolitan National Bank, New-York, on July 1, 1880, and interest will cease after that date.
J. C. WESTON, Treasurer of Clinton Water-Works Company.

NOTICE.
The First National Bank of Hackensack, N. J., located at Hackensack, in the State of New-Jersey, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.—Dated Dec. 16, 1879.
A. D. BROWER, Cashier.

W. B. TAYLOR & CO.,
MEMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
No. 3 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Buy and sell on margin, or for Investors.
Accounts and correspondence invited.

SHELDON & WADSWORTH,
BANKERS, No. 10 Wall-st.,
Offer for sale to investors following first mortgage railroad bonds:
Warwick Valley, Orange County, N. Y., 6 per cent.
Utah and Pleasant Valley 7 per cent.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS, NO. 12 Wall-st., New-York, issue Letters of Credit or Circular Notes on the Union Bank of London for the use of travelers in all parts of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

READ "THOUGHTS & EVENTS," TO-DAY.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK CITY BONDS,
5s, 6s, and 7s,
MATURING FROM NOVEMBER, 1880, TO 1901.
BROOKLYN CITY BONDS,
5s, 6s, AND 7s,
MATURING FROM 1883 TO 1924.
KINGS COUNTY 6S AND 7S,
MATURING MAY, 1883 AND 1884.
OHIO STATE 6S,
MATURING 1881 AND 1886.
CITY OF ROCHESTER
7 PER CENT. WATER BONDS, DUE 1903.
CITY OF WORCESTER, MASS.,
6 PER CENTS, DUE 1892.
For sale in sums to suit all classes of investors.
GEO. K. SISTARE'S SONS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

INVESTMENT BONDS
OF THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES FOR SALE BY
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
IN LARGE AND SMALL LOTS.
FULL PARTICULARS FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.
CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD CO.
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.
DENVER, SOUTH PARK & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY CO.
PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY.
ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY & NORTHERN RAILROAD CO.
TERRE HAUTE & LOGANSPORT RAILROAD CO. GUARANTEED.
NO. 26 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS
of the
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba
Railway Company
FOR SALE BY
J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
No. 63 WILLIAM-ST.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE INDIANA Central Railway Company's 10 per cent. Bonds secured under mortgage of Oct. 1, 1856, to J. F. D. Lanier, Trustee:
The Gallatin National Bank is ready to pay off on presentation on or after Jan. 1, 1880, the 10 per cent. second mortgage Bonds of the Indiana Central Railway Company, and all coupons thereof, maturing on or before Jan. 1, 1880.
Holders may, if they please, present the same at the office of A. Iselin & Co., No. 48 Wall-st., in pursuance of the previous advertisement, and they will be there paid if so presented.
Interest on these Bonds will cease after Jan. 1, 1880.
A. H. STEVENS, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1879.

JOS. P. LLOYD. | WM. C. McKEAN.
LLOYD & McKEAN,
NO. 48 WALL-STREET,
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION, ALL SECURITIES DEALT IN AT THE NEW-YORK STOCK AND MINING EXCHANGES.

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO.,
BANKERS AND STOCK-BROKERS,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.
Stocks bought and sold on the New-York Stock Exchange, on 3 per cent. margin. Puts and Calls secured on responsible parties at favorable rates. Full information on all matters relating to Stock speculation furnished on application. Weekly Report of movements in the Stock market sent free.

READ "THOUGHTS & EVENTS," TO-DAY.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, BROADWAY, CORNER OF 46TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1879.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business will be held at the company's office on MONDAY, Jan. 12, 1880. Polls open from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. The stock transfer-books will close Saturday evening, Dec. 27, 1879, and reopen Tuesday morning, Jan. 13, 1880.
C. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 605 GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1880.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company and for inspectors of next ensuing election, will be held at its office, Tuesday, 13th inst., between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.
R. KELLY, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1879.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1880. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1879.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS bank, and also for inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1880, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M.
OLIVER F. BERRY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1880.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, and for Inspectors will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, 13th January, 1880, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
THOS. J. GAINES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONSUMERS' ICE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1880.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company, for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office, No. 146 Horatio-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1880, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M.
S. E. COLGATE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1880.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, and for Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the company, No. 158 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, 14th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1879.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 13th January, 1880.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1879.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank for the ensuing year will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1880.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
R. B. FERRIS, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1879.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 13 prox., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1879.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1880, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

EASTERN DISPENSARY.
The annual meeting of the members of the Eastern Dispensary, for the election of Trustees, will take place in the Trustees' Hall of the Dispensary Rooms, No. 57 Essex-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, 1880, at 7:30 o'clock.
A. W. WEISMANN, Secretary.

[No. 964.] THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1879.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1880, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1879.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1880. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M.
FRED. TAYLOR, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1879.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1880, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR IMPROVING HARBOR OF BRUNSWICK, GEORGIA.
U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, ARMY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1879.
SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, on the 12th day of January, 1880, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for constructing 1,000 to 1,500 lineal feet of Crib Jetty, and Dredging 40,000 to 50,000 cubic yards of material, in the Harbor of Brunswick, Georgia.
Specifications, instructions to bidders, and blanks for proposals, may be obtained at this office, or from Mr. R. L. Fremont, Assistant Engineer, Savannah, Georgia.
Q. A. GILLMORE, Lieut.-Col. of Engineers.

BILLIARDS.

AMERICAN STANDARD BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES—New and second-hand, at great bargains and easy terms. WM. H. GRIFFITH & CO., No. 800 Broadway, corner 20th-st.

DIVIDENDS.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1880.
THE FOLLOWING COUPONS, DUE JAN. 1, 1880, are payable at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York:
Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Co.
Canada Southern R. R. Co.
City of Hannibal.
City of Rochester.
Colorado Cattle Co.
Erie and Pittsburg R. R. Co.
Grand River Valley R. R. Co. 1st Mortgage.
Grand Rapids, Newaygo, and Lake Shore R. R. Co.
Indianapolis and St. Louis R. R. Co., Jan. 1, 1880, 1st Mortgage. Series A.
Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw R. R. Co. 1st Mortgage.
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Reg. Interest.
Michigan Central Air Line.
North-western Telegraph Co.
Rochester Water, Reg. Int. and Coupons.
St. Louis National Stock Yards.
Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark R. R. Co.
Union Pacific 1st Mortgage and Stock Dividend.
Town of Gainesville.
Town of Leroy.
Town of Middlebury.
Town of Stephentown.
State Line and Sullivan R. R. Co.
City of Syracuse.
Town of Chatham.
Town of Eagle.
Town of Wheatland.
Town of Warsaw.
Town of German Flats.
JAMES H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

FIFTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
HANOVER
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
A semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. is payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 120 Broadway.
I. REMSEN LANE, Vice-President and Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1880.

ATLANTIC, MISSISSIPPI AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest on the Divisional Bonds which falls due Jan. 1, 1880, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, at the office of the Receivers, No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York. The United States Court has directed the Receivers to pay interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, instead of 8 per cent., as heretofore, on what are known as the Decatur H. Miller Trust Bonds. The interest on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Certificates and Preferred Stock will be paid at the office of the Receivers at Lynchburg, Va.
C. L. PERKINS, HENRY FINK, } Receivers.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 24, 1879.
NASHVILLE AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. COUPONS.
SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD COUPONS.
All due Jan. 1, 1880, will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation at the office of Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., corner Wall and Broad sts., New-York.
W. RANNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN AND EMPORIUM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 297 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1880.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT.
Has been declared, payable on demand.
R. M. G. DODGE, Secretary.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, ROOM NO. 47, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1879.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent. upon its Capital Stock, payable on the 2d day of February next, at this office.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 27th inst., and will be reopened on the morning of Friday, the 6th day of February next.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ROOM NO. 48, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1879.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent. upon its Capital Stock, payable on the 2d day of February next, at this office.
The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 27th inst., and will be reopened on the morning of Friday, the 6th day of February next.
C. VANDERBILT, Treasurer.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 23 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—On and after Jan. 2, 1880, an interest payment of FORTY-TWO 35-100 DOLLARS, (being $35 on each bond and $7 35-100 on the past-due coupons,) on each construction bond of the Southern Minnesota Railway Company represented by certificates of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, will be made at the office of said Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York. Transfer-books close Dec. 24, and reopen Jan. 2.
CORNELIUS B. GOLD, Chairman Ex. Committee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1880.
THE STANDARD CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY have this day declared their regular monthly dividend of FIFTY CENTS per share, payable Jan. 12, at the agency of the Nevada Bank, No. 62 Wall-st., New-York.
Transfer-books will close on the 5th inst., and open on the 12th inst. M. B. COOK, Vice-President.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1880.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. was declared, payable on demand.
JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1879.
THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. (3½,) free of tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable 2d January, 1880. Transfer-books will close 23d inst. till that date.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

THE ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS AND MANITOBA RAILWAY COMPANY.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1880, on the first mortgage bonds of this company, also, on the $700,000 issue of mortgage bonds of the first division of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, will be paid by the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company on presentation on and after Jan. 2, 1880, at the office of the company, No. 63 William-st., New-York.
J. S. KENNEDY & CO., Fiscal Agents.

CHAMPAIGN, HAVANA AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
The coupons due Jan. 1, 1880, from the bonds of this company, will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York, as follows:
Preferred bond coupons, 3½ per cent. in cash.
Income bond coupons, 1½ per cent. in cash, and 2 per cent. in preferred stock or scrip.
SUMNER B. STONE, President.

OFFICE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 395 CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1879.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1880.
A. C. MILNE, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1879.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on and after Friday, Jan. 2, 1880.
The transfer-books will be closed from this date until Jan. 4, 1880. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 Broadway, corner Rector-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1879.
THE COUPONS OF THE ALBEMARLE AND CHESAPEAKE CANAL COMPANY, due Jan. 1, 1880, will be paid on presentation at the office of this company. JAMES H. OGILVIE, Vice-President.

INTEREST ON WEST CHICAGO PARK BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest coupons on West Chicago Park Bonds due Jan. 1, 1880, will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York City, on and after that date.
JAMES H. WARD, Supervisor.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1879.

CEDAR FALLS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1880, on the mortgage bonds of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company will be paid on presentation, on and after the 2d January, 1880, at the office of Messrs. J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 63 William-st., New-York.
JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the North River Bank in the City of New-York have declared a DIVIDEND of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 2d day of January next. By order of the Board.
A. R. HAYS, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1879.

[No. 964.] THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1879.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1880. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

FORTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1880.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 5, 1880. C. W. FARMELEE, Secretary.

CANNELTON COAL COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA.—The coupons of the bonds of the above company, due Jan. 1, 1880, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. J. TATNALL LEA, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1879.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1879.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, payable the second (2d) day of January, 1880. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.
GEO. H. SOUPER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1879.
SIXTIETH DIVIDEND.
A semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1880, free of taxes.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1879.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF (3½) per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after Jan. 2, 1880.
OLIVER F. BERRY, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1879.
A DIVIDEND OF 4 PER CENT., FREE OF tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer-books will be closed until that date.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1879.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of 6 per cent. free of tax from the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after Jan. 2.
E. HAMILTON, Cashier.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF JANUARY, 1880, of the Canton Company, of Baltimore, will be paid at the office of BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 40 WEST 35TH-ST.—SMALL PRIVATE boarding-house; large, handsome parlor suite, first floor, with superior board for two, $150 per month; single room, $7.

SEVENTEENTH-ST., NO. 61 WEST.—TWO large, one hall room, second floor, with board, for parties desiring the comforts of a refined, pleasant home.

NO. 46 WEST 21ST-ST.—A LARGE SUNNY room, third floor, with board; references.

NO. 3 WEST 46TH-ST.—HALL ROOM; SOUTHern exposure; strictly first-class board; reference.

NO. 349 5TH-AV.—FOURTH-STORY ROOMS to let; dine on parlor floor.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

A YOUNG AMERICAN PROTESTANT COUPLE, occupying their own brown-stone house, in Brooklyn, 25 minutes from New-York City Hall, will let, with board and the privileges of a private, refined home, to two persons only, one large sunny room; ample closets, &c.; no children or other boarders; terms moderate; references. Address REFINED HOME, Box 179 Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

FURNISHED ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR without board; private family; references. No. 21 West 32d-st.

NO. 258 WEST 36TH.—FRONT ROOMS, FIRST and second floors, handsomely furnished for gentlemen and housekeeping; terms low.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

BATES, REED & COOLEY.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York.
1. The name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is BATES, REED & COOLEY.
2. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the importing and jobbing of silk and fancy dry goods, including domestics.
3. The place in which the business is to be carried on is the City of New-York.
4. The names of all the general and special partners are as follows: LEVI M. BATES and JOHN H. REED, who reside in the City of New-York, and MARTIN I. COOLEY, who resides in Plainfield, N. J., are the general partners, and THOMAS W. EVANS, who resides in the City of New-York, is the special partner.
5. The amount of capital which the said special partner has contributed to the common stock is two hundred thousand dollars in cash.
6. The said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, 1880, and is to terminate on the 31st day of December, 1882.
LEVI M. BATES, JOHN H. REED, MARTIN I. COOLEY, } General Partners.
THOMAS W. EVANS, Special Partner.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting under the name of PERKINS, LIVINGSTON & Co., expires THIS DAY by limitation, either Mr. PERKINS, Mr. LIVINGSTON, or Mr. CHOATE will sign in liquidation.
Dec. 31, 1879.
CHARLES L. PERKINS, EDWARD LIVINGSTON, SAM'L A. STRANG, CHARLES P. CHOATE.
The business will be continued by the undersigned under the name of PERKINS & CHOATE.
CHARLES L. PERKINS, CHARLES P. CHOATE.
The undersigned will transact a general banking and railway commission business under his own name at No. 30 Pine-st. SAM'L A. STRANG.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of POMEROY & PLUMMER expires this day by limitation.
WILLIAM L. POMEROY, JOHN F. PLUMMER, ALBERT T. PLUMMER, SANFORD BLACKINTON.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1879. Special.
The business of the limited copartnership of POMEROY & PLUMMER, which expired Dec. 31, 1879, will be continued by the same general partners, under the firm name of POMEROY & PLUMMER.
WILLIAM L. POMEROY, JOHN F. PLUMMER, ALBERT T. PLUMMER.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1880.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1879.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of IRVING, FRANK & DU BOIS is this day dissolved by mutual consent; either partner will sign the firm name in liquidation. Mr. A. D. IRVING and Mr. J. S. IRVING will continue in the management of the business of the "Phoenix Assurance Company, of London," for the United States, and of the local agency of the Western Assurance Company, of Toronto; and Mr. E. H. FRANK and Mr. C. DU BOIS, Jr., will continue the entire fire, marine, and railroad insurance brokerage business heretofore transacted by IRVING, FRANK & DU BOIS, under the firm name of FRANK & DU BOIS.
A. D. IRVING, E. H. FRANK, C. DU BOIS, Jr., J. S. IRVING.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of SAVIN & HARNED, has this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the firm name in liquidation.
A partnership has this day been formed by the undersigned, for the purpose of transacting a Stock and Bond Commission business at the New-York Stock Exchange, under the firm name of SAVIN & TYSEN, 18 New-st.
FRANK W. SAVIN, ROBERT F. TYSEN.
Jan. 1, 1880.

THE FIRM OF ANTHONY & OLIPHANT is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JAS. L. ANTHONY, JAS. H. OLIPHANT.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of ANTHONY, POOR & OLIPHANT for the transaction of a general Banking and Railway Commission business, and for dealings in Stocks, Bonds and Investment Securities current at the New-York and Boston Exchanges.
JAS. L. ANTHONY, HENRY W. POOR, JAS. H. OLIPHANT.
No. 19 Broad-st., New-York, Jan. 1, 1880.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1880.
ON AND AFTER ABOVE DATE, THE business heretofore carried on by FRANCIS S. KINNEY, as manufacturer of the KINNEY BROS. CIGARETTES and TOBACCOS, will be continued and known under the name of the KINNEY TOBACCO COMPANY, at their new factory, Nos. 515 to 525 West 22d-st., this City. FRANCIS S. KINNEY will continue the importing and dealing in foreign and other leaf tobaccos, at the new address.
FRANCIS S. KINNEY, Kinney Tobacco Company.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under firm name of GROSVENOR & CO. expires by limitation this date.
Dec. 31, 1879.
The dry goods commission business heretofore transacted under firm name of GROSVENOR & CO. will hereafter be continued under firm name of GROSVENOR & CARPENTER.
JAN. 1, 1880.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
To All Whom it May Concern: Take notice that the copartnership heretofore existing between JAMES BROWN and LEWIS D. JONES, under the firm name of BROWN & JONES, at No. 262 Washington-street, New-York City, was this day dissolved. JAMES BROWN.
Dated Jan. 2, 1880.

A PARTNERSHIP HAS THIS DAY BEEN formed by the undersigned for the purpose of transacting a Stock and Bond Commission business at the New-York Stock Exchange, under the firm name of LE ROY & CO., No. 2 Nassau-st.
HERMAN R. LE ROY, HERMAN STEWART LE ROY.
Jan. 1, 1880.

THE FIRM OF PERKINS, LIVINGSTON & CO. having been dissolved by limitation, I will continue to carry on the same kind of business on my own account, in connection with a general Banking and Railway Commission business. Offices, Nos. 5 and 7, No. 30 Pine-st. SAML. A. STRANG.

JAN. 1, 1880.
MR. J. R. KNAPP IS A PARTNER IN OUR house from this date.
CHASE & HIGGINSON, No. 24 Pine-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1880.
MR. JONATHAN BULKLEY IS THIS DAY admitted partner in our firm.
BULKLEY, DUNTON & CO.

MR. JOHN F. HAINES RETIRES FROM, AND Mr. J. EDWARD BENTLEY has an interest in, our house from this date. HALSTED, HAINES & CO.
JAN. 1, 1880.

JAN. 1, 1880.
MR. WM. S. RIDABOCK, Jr., RETIRES from our firm this day. HORACE MANUEL & CO.

OFFICE OF BOUND & CO., BANKERS, No. 22 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1880.
MR. CHARLES F. BOUND BECOMES A PARTner in our house from this date. BOUND & CO.

STATIONERY.

DIARIES, 1880, ALL STYLES; EXPENSE-books, Daily Journals, first-class Stationery, Blank-books. Novelties in Holiday Goods.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,897.—In the matter of CORNELIUS S. DE BAUN, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all persons who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the United States Court-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on Tuesday, the sixth day of January, A. D. 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.
C. S. Sax, Sol'r, Jersey City, N. J.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of New-Jersey.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of CORNELIUS S. DE BAUN, of Westwood, in the County of Bergen, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. December 19, 1879. WILLIAM S. B. [illegible]
[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. OPENS 7:30; BEGINS AT 8.
Proprietor and Manager.........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
SATURDAY MATINEE and EVENING, JAN. 3, will be presented Goldsmith's comedy of SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
MR. LESTER WALLACK.....as.....CHARLES MARLOW
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 5, Sardou's comedy of A SCRAP OF PAPER.
The cast of which will include
Mr. LESTER WALLACK as PROSPER COURAMONT.
With Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, C. ROCKWELL, C. E. EDWIN, G. FISHER, Misses ADA DYAS, EFFIE GERMON, STELLA BONIFACE, KATE BARTLETT, EMMA LORAINE, and E. BLAISDELL.
In preparation Boucicault's "London Assurance," Robertson's "Home," Mathews's "My Awful Dad," and "The Liar." Due notice will be given of the reproduction of OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Mr. A. M. PALMER..............Sole Lessee and Manager
THIRD MONTH.
(75th to 80th times)
of
FRENCH FLATS.
The funniest play ever produced in New-York.
In preparation a new play by Edgar Fawcett, entitled
THE FALSE FRIEND.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE. Cor. of 14th-st. & 6th-av.
J. H. HAVERLY..............Proprietor and Manager
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
Of Mr. Bartley Campbell's immensely successful play of THE GALLEY SLAVE.
With Messrs. FRANK EVANS, J. J. SULLIVAN, Miss MAUDE GRANGER, and (by consent of A. M. Palmer, Esq.,) Signora MAJERONI in the principal characters.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 P. M.
NEW YEAR'S DAY — Extra GALLEY SLAVE Matinée.
MONDAY, Jan. 5—THE TOURISTS IN THE PULLMAN PALACE CAR.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
LAST DAY! LAST DAY!
Positively last two performances of the Great New-York Circus and Robert Butler's HOLIDAY HUMPTY DUMPTY.
This afternoon at 2; evening at 8.
GRAND TESTIMONIAL JOINT BENEFIT to ROBERT STICKNEY AND FRANK MELVILLE.
GREAT ATTRACTIONS! HOST OF VOLUNTEERS!

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. TO-NIGHT.
JOHN T. FORD..............Lessee and Manager
D'OYLY CARTE'S LONDON OPERA COMPANY
in
GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S LAST AND GREATEST SUCCESS,
PIRATES of PENZANCE.
Every Evening at 8, and Saturday matinée at 2.
Seats secured at the theatre two weeks in advance.

ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE.
Instantaneous success of Mr. Bartley Campbell's new comedy drama,
FAIRFAX,
A STORY OF THE SUNNY SOUTH.
Interpreted by Agnes Booth, Sydney Cowell, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Marie Chester, little Effie Barrett, Messrs. Frederic Robinson, J. H. Whiting, W. J. Ferguson, W. F. Owen, Louis Barrett, William Cullington, and Alfred Selwyn.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY and 29th-st.
THOMPSON-STREET FLATS.
THE HARDBACK FAMILY.
"The Villain Still Pursued Her."
THE SKIDS ARE OUT TO-DAY.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2. Seats secured.

THEATRE COMIQUE. NO. 514 BROADWAY.
HARRIGAN & HART..............Proprietors
STANDARD COMEDY THEATRE.
Every Evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinées.
MULLIGAN GUARDS' CHRISTMAS.

READ "THOUGHTS & EVENTS," TO-DAY.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER.—SPLENDID ORGANS, $30, $40, $50, $55, $65, $70 upward; 7-octave Pianos, $115, $130, $135; 7 1-3 do., $140, $150 upward, warranted; installments received; instruments to rent, tuned, and repaired. HORACE WATERS, 826 B'way, corner 12th-st.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING,
At his residence, No. 681 FIFTH-AVENUE.
Send for circular.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE
MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION
have directed interest to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all larger sums remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending Jan. 1, 1880. PAYABLE on and after the THIRD MONDAY of JANUARY.
Interest not withdrawn will be added to the principal and receive interest the same as a deposit.
EDWARD SCHELL, President.
C. F. Alvord, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 1 AND 3 3D-AV.
FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1879.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under, and at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. on amounts over $1,000, which have remained on deposit during the three or six months ending Jan. 1, 1880, will be paid according to the by-laws on Wednesday, Jan. 21.
DIVIDENDS not withdrawn will be added to the deposit and draw interest from Jan. 1.
DEPOSITS made on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from Jan. 1.
CHAS. L. TIFFANY, President.
G. N. CONKLIN, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1879.
The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the law and by-laws, for the six months ending Jan. 1, 1880, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum upon each deposit of $500 and under, or so much of the aggregate, including interest previously credited, as exceeds $500, and at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum upon such deposits as in the aggregate, including interest previously credited, exceed $500, and that no interest shall be paid upon the excess of any balance of account over $3,000. Such interest payable on and after Monday, Jan. 19, 1880. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
J. HARSEN RHOADES, President.
S. B. VAN DUZER, A. McLEAN AGNEW, } Secretaries.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
THIRTY-NINTH INTEREST DIVIDEND.—The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 20, on all sums of $5 and upward which have been on deposit for the three and six months ending Dec. 31, 1879.
Interest will be credited as an original deposit, and, if not withdrawn, will be entitled to interest from Jan. 1, 1880.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 to 7. Bank-books in English, German, and French. E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NOS. 341 AND 343 BOWERY.
At a regular meeting of the Trustees of this Institution, a dividend was declared for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1879, at the rate of Five per cent. per annum on all sums of $2,000, and under, and on the excess of $2,000 at the rate of Four per cent. per annum, payable on and after Jan. 19, 1880, in accordance with the By-laws. Interest not withdrawn will be added to the principal and draw interest from Jan. 1.
CHARLES CURTISS, President.
WILLIAM V. WEBSTER, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
Broadway, 32d-st. and 6th-av.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1879.
The following DIVIDEND for the current half-year has been declared, payable on or after Jan. 15.
FIVE per cent. per annum on sums from $5 to $500, and FOUR per cent. on any excess over $500.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10, DRAWS INTEREST FROM THE 1ST.
JNO. W. BRITTON, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st., New-York, Jan. 1, 1880.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid on all sums which have remained on deposit for Three and Six Months ending Jan. 1, 1880, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on all amounts of $1,000 and under, and at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. on the excess of $1,000, payable on and after Jan. 19, 1880. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1, 1880. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1880.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
C. B. HEATON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.—The Trustees have ordered that the interest to be paid the depositors on JAN. 1, 1880, shall be at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. on all sums from $5 to $1,000, and FOUR PER CENT. on the excess of $1,000 on any one account.
INTEREST commences the FIRST of EACH MONTH.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
ASSETS, $3,605,348 54. SURPLUS, $325,720 99.
RICHARD H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 Warren-st., New-York.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 10 draws interest from Jan. 1. JOHN CASTREE, President.
C. B. HEATON, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—125 TONS OF HAND-PICKED OAKUM, will be sold in lots of 5 tons and upward. Proposals for above will be received at per ton, delivered free on board ship, at British or Irish sea-port. A reference in England or Ireland requested with any order sent. Apply to
GENERAL PRISONS BOARD, Dublin, Ireland.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Tins, ½lb. and 1-lb., labeled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homeopathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedle-st., and 170 Piccadilly. Works, Holland-st., Blackfriars, London, England.

FOR BILIOUSNESS, HOP BITTERS.

READ "THOUGHTS & EVENTS," TO-DAY.
READ "THOUGHTS & EVENTS," TO-DAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MASKED BALL,
TO BE GIVEN THE
5TH JANUARY, 1880.
Under the auspices of
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC AND THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN:

J. J. Astor,	Gerald Hoyt,
William Astor,	E. Irvin, Jr.,
W. W. Astor,	Columbus Iselin,
Commodore Baldwin,	Oliver Iselin,
C. C. Baldwin,	L. W. Jerome,
S. L. M. Barlow,	E. H. Jones,
James A. Bayard, Jr.,	E. R. Jones,
H. M. Beckwith,	Col. Delancey Kane,
Isaac Bell,	S. Nicholson Kane,
August Belmont,	James P. Kernochan,
Perry Belmont,	O. E. King,
A. Belmont, Jr.,	Francis C. Lawrance,
James Beekman,	Pierre Lorillard,
C. H. Berryman,	J. A. Lowery,
George S. Bowdoin,	Herman R. Le Roy,
Henri M. Braem,	J. F. Loubat,
Joseph Brandon,	Maturin Livingston,
H. W. Brevoort,	L. P. Morton,
Benjamin H. Bristow,	T. R. Musgrave,
Frederic Bronson,	J. Pierpont Morgan,
Aug. L. Brown,	J. K. Maloney,
George H. Bend,	Charles H. Marshall,
John L. Cadwalader,	Peter Marié,
H. G. Chapman,	A. C. Monson,
Edward Cooper,	Thomas Newbold,
Israel Corse,	Herman Oelrichs,
S. G. Coster,	Royal Phelps,
R. L. Cutting, Jr.,	James V. Parker,
Gen. William Cutting,	Charles H. Post,
Henry Coster,	A. Belmont Purdy,
W. E. Dinsmore,	S. Randolph Robinson,
William Dorsheimer,	Beverly Robinson,
W. P. Douglas,	Marshall O. Roberts,
Henry Draper,	William Remsen,
John H. Draper,	C. H. Russell,
Dr. Bache Emmet,	G. A. Seward,
Herman Emmet,	Augustus Schermerhorn,
Le Roy Edgar,	Philip Schuyler,
H. S. Fearing,	R. T. Snelling,
C. G. Francklyn,	C. E. Strong,
Cornelius Fellowes,	Frederic Stevens,
Stuyvesant Fish,	Lispenard Stewart,
James W. Gerard,	Henry Stevens,
F. E. Gibert,	William Turnbull,
William Gihon,	W. R. Travers,
J. J. Goodwin,	Isaac Townsend,
J. N. A. Griswold,	W. H. Vanderbilt,
F. G. Griswold,	W. K. Vanderbilt,
G. A. Grymes,	Amos Van Wart,
Capt. Gratton,	L. Von Hoffmann,
J. W. Hamersley,	D. T. Worden,
Alexander Hamilton,	Buchanan Winthrop,
Theodore A. Havemeyer,	J. A. Wadsworth,
J. G. Heckscher,	Bache Whitlock,
G. G. Howland,	Sidney Webster,
S. S. Howland,	

Tickets may be procured at the office of the Secretary of the Academy of Music daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and at the following places: Hotel Brunswick, Delmonico's, Pond's music store, Brentano's, No. 111 Broadway, Fifth-Avenue Hotel, and Windsor Hotel.
HERMAN R. LE ROY, Secretary.

POLICE REGULATIONS.
Carriages conveying company to the ACADEMY OF MUSIC MASKED BALL, at the Academy of Music, JAN. 5, 1880,
will arrive from the north through Irving-place, at the main entrance, and pass out by way of 14th-st. and 4th-av.
On departing gentlemen will take the first carriage at the door.
Rates as follows for first-class coaches, only allowed in line after inspection:
$2 for one or two passengers to any point south of 59th-st.
50 cents for each additional passenger.
North of 59th-st. each additional mile shall be charged for at a rate not to exceed 50 cents per mile.
Drivers will hand their cards to each passenger. It is particularly requested that any overcharge be reported to THE COMMITTEE.

DALY'S NEW THEATRE. B'WAY & 30TH-ST.
The only Theatre under the management of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
FIFTH WEEK of Augustin Daly's new comedy of to-day,
THE FASHIONABLE SENSATION, AN
ARABIAN NIGHT
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock until further notice, and MATINEES
SATURDAY (TO-DAY) AT 2. | WEDNESDAY NEXT AT 2 O'CLOCK.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. LAST WEEK
E. G. GILMORE..............Lessee and Manager
The superb pictorial Irish drama, HEARTS OF STEEL.
Presented in a magnificent manner; the company excellent; the scenery spectacular, and the music the sweetest melodies of the Land of the Shamrock. Trained Horses. GREAT SPECIALTY ARTISTS.
POPULAR PRICES:
Admission, 50c.; reserved seats, 50c. or 25c. extra; family circle tickets, 25c. each.
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS AT 2.
Monday, Jan. 5, THE GALLEY SLAVE. Transferred from Haverly's Theatre.

CHICKERING HALL. JOSEFFY.
H. COLELL, Director. C. H. DITTMAN, Manager.
GRAND CHOPIN NIGHT.
THIS SATURDAY, JAN. 3, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
LAST APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK.
JOSEFFY
IN A NEW PROGRAMME.
GRAND ORCHESTRA, G. CARLBERG, Conductor. | TWO CONCERTOS—E MINOR, F MINOR. The latter for the first time.
Admission $1, seats $1 50, now at usual places.

MARTHA WASHINGTON RECEPTION
OF ST. JOHN'S GUILD, EVENING
JANUARY 20.
Boxes can be secured at Wheeler & Wilson's parlors and Guild Rooms, No. 5 Great Jones-st.

STANDARD THEATRE. Broadway and 33d-st.
LAST WEEK OF PRINCESS TOTO.
LAST MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30.
MONDAY, JAN. 5, RICE'S EVANGELINE COMPANY,
Mlle. JARBEAU AS EVANGELINE.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM. Broadway & 35th-st.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
BY THE SLAVIN COMBINATION,
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Admission, 25 cents.

CHICKERING HALL. 18TH-ST. and 5TH-AV.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, 8 P. M.
PONCA INDIANS. PONCA INDIANS.
Free public meeting in aid of Ponca Indians. Addresses by T. H. Tibbles, Standing Bear, Bright Eyes, and others.

READ "THOUGHTS & EVENTS," TO-DAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; City reference. Call at No. 109 East 33d-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman in a small family; City or country; best references; willing and obliging. Call, for two days, at No. 332 East 35th-st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; IS A good cook and baker; best of City reference; a private family preferred. Call at 126 West 19th-st., rear.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE housekeeper, to go out by the day; thoroughly understands the management of a household. Call at No. 332 East 35th-st., first floor.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GIRL as nurse and seamstress; operates; willing to assist with chamber-work; wages no object. Call at No. 175 East 62d-st., second floor front.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG COLORED GIRL AS child's nurse, or to do light house-work. Call or address No. 2 7th-av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE, CAPABLE of caring an infant from birth; City reference; ring third bell; no cards. Call at No. 307 East 40th-st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, a few more families or gents' washing, by month, dozen, or week, at 75 cents and $1 a dozen. Call at No. 269 West 47th-st.

MALES.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, AND FARMER —Cook, Washer, and Ironer.—By a man and wife; man understands thoroughly the care and treatment of horses and carriages, also the care of stock; can do anything required on a gentleman's place; will be always found willing and obliging in every respect; 12 years' references. Address R. C., Box No. 324 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class coachman and groom in a private family; eight years' City references; single, sober, trustworthy, and generally useful. Call or address Coachman, No. 145 West 33d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN; WILling and obliging in every way; a thorough coachman; 14 years' best City reference from former and last employer. Address J. M., Box No. 302 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant married man; thoroughly understands his duties in every respect; late employer breaking up; first-class references. Call or address J. R. W., 116 West 33d-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands his business; has long experience; can be highly recommended. Call, or address F. S., care Brewster & Co., 47th-st. and Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHly competent, and can be well recommended for sobriety and capability; no objection to the country. Call or address R. I. S., No. 86 Irving-place.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN AS COACHman; thoroughly understands his business; best of reference. Call or address R. R., No. 143 West 31st-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SINGLE; BEST reference. Address J. D., Box No. 209 Times Office.

FLORIST.—BY A MARRIED GERMAN FLORIST, just arrived. Inquire No. 34 Greenwich-st., Charles Hahle.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGHLY PRACTIcal (Scotch) gardener; greenhouses, graperies, and florists' work a specialty; first-class propagator and forcer of early fruits and vegetables under glass; best references. Address J. R., Florist, No. 841 6th-av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN private family; thoroughly competent man; long experience and good [illegible] references. [illegible] Box No. 201 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED IN A PRIVATE Family.—A person to supervise [illegible] household. Apply [illegible]

MR. PARNELL'S RECEPTION

HIS ARRIVAL AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.

THE ADDRESS OF THE COMMITTEE AND MR. PARNELL'S REPLY—WHAT HE PROPOSES TO DO IN THIS COUNTRY.

The Scythia remained at Quarantine all Thursday night, and came up to her dock at about 10 A. M. yesterday. The Health Officer boarded the steamer about 7, and a short time afterward the Custom-house cutter came down from the City, having on board a number of the committee which had been organized to extend a welcome to Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell and his companion, Mr. John Dillon. The committee did not, however, go aboard immediately, but allowed the visitors to eat their morning meal without disturbance. There was a good deal of cheering when Mr. Parnell, having finished his breakfast, appeared at the port rail of the Scythia to greet the committee; and immediately afterward the members went aboard, headed by Mr. William E. Robinson and Mr. John E. Develin, who were to present Mr. Parnell with the address of welcome. This ceremony took place in the cabin of the steamer. Ten minutes or so were consumed in informal introductions, handshakings, and conversation. A little space was then cleared; Messrs. Parnell and Dillon stood on one side, Mr. Develin on the other. The contrast between the two Irish gentlemen was very striking. Both are comparatively young men, but Mr. Parnell has a fair skin, blonde beard and hair, slightly inclining to baldness, and his eyes are rather small, dark blue, and keen. Mr. Dillon is swarthy; his hair and whiskers black as night, his eyes large and dark, with a far-away look in them. The expression of his face is almost melancholy; he looks like the ideal visionary and enthusiast. Mr. Parnell, though his countenance has a certain nervous earnestness of expression, gives one the idea of being a practical man. While Mr. Develin read the address, he stood quietly looking on the ground, Mr. Dillon standing behind him, his eyes closed, and a deepened shade of melancholy on his dark features. The address, which was rather long, extended a welcome to the shores of the United States to both gentlemen in the name of Irishmen and Americans; promised a similar welcome from the citizens of other States and cities they might visit in their tour; declared the intention of the signers and those for whom they spoke to extend the moral support of their sympathy and the material aid of their practical exertions; thanked the two gentlemen for the sacrifices they had already made for the cause of patriotism and Christian love, and of the object of Mr. Parnell's mission said: "As we understand, Sir, your mission is an exposition of the state of Ireland—to tell of your own knowledge of the sufferings of the poor; to invoke remedial assistance for distress in the present, and to point out the means by which that distress may not be, as heretofore, a periodic—almost a perennial—affliction. We wait with anxiety your programme of action in these regards."

To this address Mr. Parnell replied as follows:

MR. DEVELIN AND GENTLEMEN: I regret that my power of language is not sufficient to convey to you the very great appreciation of the kindness and honor that you have done me in meeting me this morning, and I feel indebted to you, individually and collectively. It has always been a great pleasure to me to come to the United States of America. I could have wished that the circumstances attending our native land were of a more happy and prosperous character, but we must hope and believe that the time is approaching when we may be able to speak of Ireland as other men speak of their own country, and that we may be able to speak of her as really and truly among the nations of the earth. As you have very well expressed in your address, Mr. Develin, our task is of a double character. We have to war against the system which produces discontent and suffering in our country, and we have to endeavor to break down that system, and with God's help we are determined to break it down. We have also to see that the victims of this system are not suffered to perish in the meanwhile. We are to take care that the unity and strength of our people are not broken, and that now, when the opportunity has really come for the settlement of one of the leading questions in Ireland, that opportunity may not be lost. The physical sufferings and misery and starvation of large portions of our population in Ireland has not been exaggerated. We have been calling upon the Government for eight months to relieve that distress, but it has only been within the last few days that the English Government has agreed to admit that there is any distress. This was brought to their notice by a letter from the Duchess of Marlborough, the wife of the Lord Lieutenant, which stated that there was going to be a famine and dire distress during the coming Winter. It is what we have warned the Government and our people at home and abroad of for some time, and only now that it is too well spread for almost any effectual remedy do these rulers in England appear to understand at all their responsibility. We who have been working at this great land question, and have prematurely taken the responsibility off the shoulders of the Government, have not up to the present made any appeal to the Government for the relief of the destitution of Ireland. But we feel that we cannot longer shut our eyes to the terrible peril that is approaching, and we think that we ought to put the case before our own countrymen both at home and here in America, and endeavor to enlist their sympathy with our efforts. We believe that in this country the sympathy accorded will be generous and noble, despite the efforts of the English press to depreciate the merits of the American nation. We know full well that our countrymen in America will do their duty, as they have in every clime, to their suffering brethren at home. In brief, I confidently anticipate the result of our mission. I believe that the result will be of such a nature as to give pleasure to us and also give help to our people at home. And I can only conclude by again asking you to believe that I thank you most heartily for your great kindness in meeting us on the threshold of America. Again I thank you.

Some applause greeted the close of Mr. Parnell's remarks, and then Mr. Dillon, being called upon, spoke as follows:

"I have also to thank you for the kind way in which you have mentioned my name along with that of the gentleman whom I may call my leader. I cannot avoid saying a word also in thankfulness of the kindly allusion you have made to the memory of my father. We shall always remember the reception which the men of 1848 received in America when we were driven from England, and with my father crossed the Atlantic. He came here to the United States as a felon, with a price set upon his head. He was received in this, the capital of America, not as a felon, but as a gentleman: received with honor and respect by the American people, and with all the deference that was due the patriot and the gentleman. This is the recollection which cannot fail to make us feel hopeful that the reception we also shall receive in America, and the feelings with which we shall be met, will be in deep accord and sympathy with the Irish people and with the Irish cause. It will not be necessary to say more than a few words after what has been said in answer to your address. There is one thing, however, that I do desire to dwell on, and that is that the chief cause which we have come to promulgate in America is not to collect money to relieve our Irish people. The whole explanation as to the reason why I say this is because, although we shall be most happy to receive any money which American citizens in their generosity may place at our disposal to relieve our people now threatened with starvation, yet we must remember that the famine and the disaster at present hanging over Ireland is entirely beyond the control of private charity. Although it may be deemed a Christian duty to mitigate that fearful calamity from which she is suffering as far as private charity can, we must not lose sight of the fact that it is a calamity with which the Government is bound to deal, and one which no private charity can avert. Living in the West of Ireland, I had occasion to come in contact with, and had a fair opportunity of forming an estimate of the probable extent of the calamity, and I have made a rough estimate of its extent—which is, of course, merely a guess, and which I believe to be an understatement of the facts. It is that in Ireland we shall have something like 250,000 people without food for from four to five months. Now, in order to prevent starvation and the demoralization consequent upon famine, of which we have had such fearful experiences in Ireland, it would require two or three millions of money. However generously America may respond—and she always does respond in the most generous manner to charitable appeals—it is beyond reason to expect that anything approaching the sum would be realized. Therefore, I say that the great object which we have in coming to America is to procure sympathy and the assistance of the public opinion of America, and also certain funds to carry on the agitation which is at present progressing in Ireland, by which such pressure will be brought to bear on the British Government that may prevent distress, and, moreover, by that pressure to bring to an end the system which has made our country a miserable exception among the civilized nations of the earth, inasmuch as it would break down what now seems to be the accepted order of things, namely, that every 15 or 20 years we must make an appeal to the charity of other nations. No other nation is in such a position, and Irishmen listening to me know that it is not from lack of industry on the part of the Irish people or a want of fertility in the Irish soil. We know that it has resulted from the bad and oppressive laws that have been forced upon us, and we know that until they are swept away such will be the unenviable career of our nation. It is the most miserable and humiliating thing to any Irishman to ask charity from a nation as generous even as America is, and to expose before another nation the poverty of his people. Therefore, I say, that for my part, I will ask no man for any subscription for Ireland, but I think it right to add that, in case America in her generosity wishes to contribute to mitigate this great destitution, we have an organization in Ireland called the National Land League, which can distribute money more effectually and obtain better results from such distribution than any other body in Ireland. We have a net-work of local organizations springing up in all the distressed parts of the country, and consider that we can obtain better results by means of these local organizations than in any other way. I merely say in conclusion that the distress that we suffer in Ireland differs from that which has been experienced in other countries. We have not a famine of food. Food is plentiful. But we have a famine of money. Our people have not the money to procure food, although it is plentiful throughout the country. Therefore, the most economical way to diffuse your charity is to do it in money. If the Americans attempt to send on food to Ireland, £300 worth of food would not do so much to mitigate the pressing wants of the people as £100 in the shape of money. I will conclude by saying that our chief task is to state the case of Ireland clearly, concisely, before the American people. What has been working harm to some extent to our cause in America is the pernicious misrepresentation of the English press, and which I am bound to say on this occasion has excelled all its performances of the past, and in view of this it is our duty to see that Ireland's cause does not suffer in America in the public estimation. [Applause.]

After the speech of Mr. Dillon, Mr. Develin informed Mr. Parnell that a Chicago delegation was in waiting to present him with an address, which was read by Mr. M. E. Stone, whose associates were John E. Finnerty and J. J. Fitzgibbon. Mr. Stone also said a few words expressive of the gratification he and those he represented felt at the coming of Mr. Parnell, and their hearty sympathy with his mission. The address, engrossed on parchment, was dated from the "Head-quarters of the Irish Land Reform and Aid Committee," at the Sherman House, Chicago. It extended an invitation to Mr. Parnell, and any one associated with him, to visit Chicago at their earliest convenience; and welcomed that gentleman to America in the name of the North-western States as the champion of the agricultural population of Ireland in the struggle against unjust laws; as the acknowledged representative of the Irish nation in its contest with landlord usurpation maintained by the armed forces of the British Government.

After the formal speech-making was over, Mr. Parnell held an animated conversation with a number of reporters who surrounded him. He spoke of his object in coming, the probable length of his stay, and his plans. As to the report which has been circulated that the British Government had sent reporters here to take down his utterances, Mr. Parnell expressed his doubt whether this had been done. He did not believe that Government would take any notice of what he said here, and if it did he thought nothing would come of it. Of the length of his stay here he was uncertain. He was not going back merely for the opening of Parliament, but his return would be hastened if, for instance, the Government tried to suspend the Habeas Corpus act, or renew the Peace Preservation act, if Parliament were dissolved, or if Mr. Davitt were convicted. He did not, however, expect that the latter event would occur. If not recalled by any of the circumstances he had mentioned, he should try to go to as many of the principal cities as possible, and should visit both the South and the West. He intended also to go to Canada. To the question whether he came in any official capacity, Mr. Parnell replied that he did; he had been sent by the National Land League, and Mr. Dillon was also a delegate from that body. In his speeches he should deal chiefly with the land question, but he should have something to say on their Parliamentary policy—the "Obstructionist" policy—which, he added, had been much misrepresented. Mr. Parnell said he had received a number of invitations to the United States, but for the present he was entirely in the hands of the New-York committee, and had made no arrangements. He had been told that morning that the arrangement had been made for him to speak to-morrow in this City.

Mr. Parnell talked freely about his threatened arrest, about the way the English and, to some extent, the American press had misrepresented him, and upon any other topic brought up, and meanwhile the Scythia approached her dock, and there came aboard accompanied by some friends, Mr. Parnell's three sisters, who reside with their mother at Bordentown, N. J. At the dock the party took carriages and drove to the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, where, in Parlor F, Mr. Parnell and Mr. Dillon held a reception which lasted for about two hours. After this the Reception Committee proper held a meeting, Mr. Develin in the chair, and appointed a sub-committee of six to receive visitors, to the end that Mr. Parnell might get some rest after the fatigues of the voyage. The main committee then adjourned till evening to meet at the Astor House to perfect the details for the meeting of Sunday evening, in Madison-Square Garden.

THE BELLEVUE HOSPITAL BLUNDER

TRYING TO FIND OUT THE TRUTH IN THE CASE OF THOMSEN.

The case of Charles Thomsen, news-dealer, of No. 66 Clinton-street, who died in the insane department of Bellevue Hospital on the 9th ult., and whose body was sent to the Medical College and there dissected without the consent or knowledge of his wife, was up for investigation yesterday afternoon before the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. The investigation, so far as it went, showed that the outrage was not in any wise due to the system of handling bodies of the dead at the hospital, but entirely to the criminal carelessness of one or two officers. Thomsen had been adjudicated insane by Dr. Hardy, the examiner in lunacy, and his transfer to Ward's Island was ordered. Before sending him over he was confined in a ward, according to the rule of the institution, for two weeks, so that his disposition could be ascertained, and he could be properly classified in the asylum. During this interval no visitors are allowed to see a lunatic, and in Thomsen's case he died before its termination at 3 o'clock A. M. on Dec. 9. The orderly of the ward sent due notice of the death to both Albert White, Keeper of the Morgue, and to the clerk, De Leyer. De Leyer's duty was to see that Abraham Quinn, Morgue Messenger, left due notice of the death with the friends of the deceased, if he had any, or at his late place of residence. De Leyer testified that he is positive he made out the notice, and saw that Quinn got it. White's duty was to deliver the body to such friends as called for it, to see that it was buried in Potter's Field if none called, or to transfer it to the college for dissection, upon the proper legal demand. He testified that when he got the death notice he called Quinn's attention to it; that the latter went away, and in about an hour returned and reported that the dead man had "no friends." He so entered the case upon his books, and, the college making application for the body, he delivered it to them. When he learned of the blunder that had been committed he told the dead man's wife, to save her feelings, that his body had been buried in Potter's Field on the 12th. He then recovered the mutilated remains, and had them buried in the City Cemetery on the 19th, so as to keep Mrs. Thomsen unaware of the truth that would be so terrible to her. White showed that he had to depend altogether on the reports of Quinn for the disposition of bodies. Quinn testified positively that he never got a notice of Thomsen's death, and exhibited his entries for the day to prove it. An adjournment was then had until 4 o'clock next Tuesday afternoon, when other witnesses will be examined.

THE NEW RECORDER.

CHANGES TO BE MADE—TAMMANY POLITICIANS LOOKING FOR PAP.

Recorder Smyth visited the office of the Clerk of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, and had a long conversation with Mr. John Sparks, the veteran Clerk. Judge Gildersleeve, subsequently met the new Recorder, but Judge Cowing was prevented by indisposition from being present. The Judges talked over the assignments for the ensuing year, and it was agreed that Recorder Smyth should not sit until the middle of January, as he wished time to settle up his private business. Judge Cowing has offered to sit for the Recorder until such time as the latter is ready to begin his judicial duties.

The Tammany politicians are already squabbling over the patronage which falls to the lot of the new Judge. A Deputy Clerk, with a salary of $5,000 per year, and 12 court attendants, at $1,200 a year each, is the bone over which the district leaders are quarreling. The Aldermen who voted for Mr. Smyth's appointment expect, of course, to be remembered in the matter of patronage, and it is probable that the distribution of the appointments will have to be settled by John Kelly. A number of prominent Tammany politicians are already working up influence to secure the Deputy Clerkship—a position held for over 10 years by the present incumbent, Mr. Edward H. Hall. The Judges may, in consideration of his ability, retain Mr. Hall; but, in view of the hot fight for his position, such action seems improbable. The names of Recorder Hackett's 12 appointees, whose removal is only a matter of a few days, are Henry McCloskey, the veteran Captain, and Messrs. Wilson, Cole, Knight, Evans, O'Connor, Hall, Flanagan, O'Neill, Ryan, McConnell, and Rail. At the opening of the General Sessions Court on Monday next suitable action will be taken on the death of the late Recorder. The Bench of Part I. will be draped in mourning, and suitable resolutions of regret and sympathy will be in readiness for action. Invitations have been sent to the surviving ex-Judges of the court and ex-District Attorneys, as well as to prominent members of the Bar. Among those expected to be in attendance are ex-Judge Beebe, the first Judge of the court; ex-Recorder Smith, and ex-Judges Sutherland and Bedford. The ex-District Attorneys expected are John McKeon and A. Oakey Hall. Eulogistic addresses will be delivered by District Attorney Phelps, who will probably be followed by William A. Beach, Richard O'Gorman, and William F. Kintzing. Judge Gildersleeve will reply on behalf of the Bench, and both parts of the court will adjourn for the day as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased jurist.

WHO IS TO GET THE SALARY?

Mayor Cooper, Controller Kelly, and the Treasurer of the Board of Police were served yesterday with copies of the decisions of Judge Westbrook and of the Supreme Court, General Term, in the case of ex-Police Commissioner Sydney P. Nichols, by the counsel of the latter, Mr. John D. Townsend. The decisions were accompanied with a protest against the payment of salary to Police Commissioner Charles F. McLean, the successor to Mr. Nichols in the office. Neither the Mayor nor the Controller, however, has any power on the subject, as the law requires that one-twelfth of the total appropriation to the Police Department be paid over monthly, and the Police Board alone can withhold or pay the salary of any of its members.

ROMANCE OF LAW AND WAR

A GEORGIA GUARDIAN AND HIS ALABAMA WARDS.

HOW THE WAR AFFECTED THEIR RELATIONS—HE PLEADS THAT THEY WERE ALL REBELS ALIKE—A LOYAL JUDGE GIVING JUSTICE TO THE DISLOYAL CITIZEN.

In December, 1855, Gazaway B. Lamar, a well-known and wealthy merchant of Georgia, then temporarily residing on Staten Island, was appointed by the Surrogate of Richmond County guardian of the estate of Anna C. Sims, a little girl 4 years of age, who was a native and resident of the State of Alabama, but who was also then temporarily living on Staten Island. About the same time also he was similarly appointed, by the same authority, and at the same place, guardian of the estate of Anna's sister, Martha M. Sims, who was then 6 years old. The guardian, Mr. Lamar, was the same man who for many years after the war figured prominently in suits against the Government for the recovery of large sums of money for cotton seized, confiscated, and sold during the rebellion. He recovered in one instance, too, before the Court of Claims at Washington, a judgment for over $500,000, and several contingent suits are still pending in the courts. He and his wards are now dead, the guardian having died three or four years ago, while the sister Martha died almost on the threshold of womanhood, in 1864, at the age of 15, and Anna a few years ago, when she was about 25 years old. Mr. Lamar's guardianship of the interests of his young wards is now the subject of an almost romantic and decidedly important action at law, which has just been tried and decided before Judge Choate, sitting in the United States Circuit Court. The suit was originally commenced in the Supreme Court of this State and County by Anna against C. De Rossett Lamar, who is the Executor of Gazaway B., deceased. The action was transferred to the Federal courts by the defendant Executor, but Anna died not long afterward, and the suit was revived by her aunt, Mrs. Mary J. C. Micon, as Anna's Administratrix and next of kin. The complaint alleges the appointment of Mr. Lamar as guardian, and that in January, 1856, he took possession of the property of his infant ward, Anna, being more than $5,000 in money and other property, and that he never rendered any accounting of the property so intrusted to him, although it was demanded of him by her after she became of age. For a defense to the action, the answer alleges that the defendant's testator was a resident and citizen of Georgia, and the infant Anna a resident and citizen of Alabama, both temporarily only living in this State; that in the year 1861 the two States named declared themselves to have seceded from the Union, and to have become a part of the Confederate States of America, whereupon a state of war arose between the United States and the Confederacy; that both the guardian and his ward were, in the Spring of 1861, citizens and residents of the Confederate States, they having returned respectively to Georgia and Alabama some time in 1856, and both were engaged in aiding and abetting the rebellion against the United States, and so continued to do until January, 1865; that the United States, by various public acts, declared the property of all persons in rebellion, including Anna and her guardian, to be liable to seizure and confiscation, and debarred them from access to any court in the United States, whereby it became impossible for Mr. Lamar, as guardian, to appear in the Surrogate's Court, Richmond County, to settle the accounts with his ward and be duly discharged from his liability, and thereupon and therefore the relation between them as guardian and ward ceased. As a further defense, it is alleged that, in order to save Anna's funds from seizure and confiscation, her guardian, Lamar, at the request of herself and of her natural guardians—her uncle and aunt, the Micons—withdrew all her property, which was invested in New-York, and reinvested the funds in such securities as by the laws of Alabama, Georgia, and the Confederate States it was lawful and proper for him to invest them in, being bonds and stocks of cities and railroads within the Confederacy, and that afterward Anna's uncle, Benjamin H. Micon, was appointed her guardian by a probate court in Alabama; that the Guardian Lamar accounted to the new guardian for, and paid over to him, all of the estate of the decedent ward with which he was chargeable, and that it was ratified and approved by Anna and her natural guardians.

A similar suit was brought by Anna against her former guardian to recover on the estate of her deceased sister, Martha, Anna being her Administratrix as next of kin. The complaint and action in that case were identical with those in the other suit in all material respects, but it is further answered that all the rights of Martha vested at her death in Anna, and that the settlement with the new guardian, Micon, discharged Lamar from all liability as guardian of Martha's estate. Afterward, cross-suits were brought in the United States Circuit Court by the defendant against the present plaintiff, Mrs. Micon, setting up the same defenses as were made to the original suits, and further averring that Mrs. Micon, as sole legatee under the will of Anna, had ratified all the acts done in Anna's behalf, and was, therefore, estopped from denying that those acts were proper and legal. In her answer to these cross-suits, Mrs. Micon denies that she was one of the natural guardians of the minor sisters, her nieces, and denies the alleged ratification of Guardian Lamar's acts. The four suits were tried together before Judge Choate, upon an agreed statement of facts, and yesterday the Judge rendered an elaborate opinion setting forth the facts above stated, together with the legal conclusions of the court on this somewhat remarkable complication of circumstances and transactions.

Judge Choate holds that on the trial the cause of action alleged in the original complaints is fully sustained by the admitted facts, unless the matters alleged in the answer are, if sustained by the evidence, valid defenses for the guardian. The first ground of defense insisted on is that by the war the relation of guardian and ward was terminated, and hence it is argued that though the former guardian, Lamar, continued and held the trust and assets which he had received as guardian, yet that he no longer held them as guardian under the laws of this State; that the guardian and ward having both acquired new domiciles out of this State, and within the territory of what became, at least pending the war, an alien and a hostile State, this personal and domestic relation was thereby broken, and did not revive when the war ceased, and that the guardian was, therefore, no longer accountable to the courts of New-York as guardian, even after the close of the war. On this question Judge Choate says he can see no ground whatever for the position assumed, so far as concerns the care and safe-keeping of the property of the ward in the hands of the guardian, and his liability to account for it after the war was over. Doubtless, during the war, if the guardian had remained here, and his ward had become an alien enemy, his duties as guardian would be modified by that fact. He could not remit funds for her support to any person in the hostile territory, but he would still be under the same obligation as before as to the safe-keeping of the property; and whenever the ward ceased to be an alien enemy by the termination of the war there was no legal obstacle to her calling the guardian to an account for the property so held. Even if the war dissolved the relation, the effect of such dissolution would not be greater than would be that of the termination of the guardianship by the death of the ward; and, if the ward had died before the war began, the guardian must still account to her legal representative. The case of a copartnership between citizens of hostile States being dissolved by war, as cited by the defense, the court thinks is not analogous, and if it were would not touch this question. The guardian undertook certain trusts under his bond. It certainly is no answer for him to say that of his own free will he made himself an active enemy of the United States and the State of New-York, and thereby discharged himself from the obligation thus assumed under the laws of New-York. Yet this is what the defense amounts to so far as it rests on his becoming a resident of Georgia, and as such engaging in war against the United States. So far as this defense rests on the ward's being an alien enemy, her right to call him to an accounting of his guardianship, assumed before the war, was suspended—not annulled—by the war. In the case of Insurance Company against Davis, the Supreme Court of the United States has held that an agent is required to keep the property of his principal, being in his possession, safely during the war, and to restore it faithfully at its close. If this be so of an agent, it must with equal force be held to apply to a guardian. Nor can a guardian better his position in this respect by himself voluntarily going into rebellion, as this guardian went from New-York to Georgia to join in the rebellion. He could not by his own act relieve himself of his liability, except by the complete discharge of his duty.

The next defense urged is that the guardian, to prevent the confiscation of his ward's money, withdrew it from its investment in bank stock in New-York and sent it to Montreal, where it was and remained invested, under his direction, in certain stocks and bonds legalized by rebel States. This point is clearly untenable. The new investments were not such as he was allowed to make under the laws of this State, and they were obviously extra-hazardous. They are not to be justified on the plea that if the funds remained here, invested according to law, they would be liable to be confiscated by the United States. It is no part of the duty of a guardian under his oath and bond to protect his ward's money against the lawful demands of his own Government. If under such lawful demands they were seized, the guardian would be no longer responsible for them. His duty as a citizen to interpose no obstruction to the efforts of his own Government in carrying on the war is his first duty, and is superior to any obligation he owes his ward. Moreover, the proofs show that what he did was, under color of protecting his ward's interests, to allow the funds to be loaned to cities and other corporations which were aiding in the rebellion, and by this very act, set up in excuse, he himself gave aid and comfort to the enemies of his Government. Such an act could not be pleaded in justification, because in itself unlawful, even if the circumstances warranted the removal of the funds to avoid confiscation, which clearly they did not. A third ground of defense is the transfer of what remained of the funds, in 1867, to the new guardian in Alabama, and his alleged release thereby and thereunder from liability. To this the plaintiff objected that a new guardian could not legally be appointed until the former guardian had been removed or suspended. This objection the court holds to be untenable in this instance, because the two guardians were appointed under separate jurisdictions, and there might be several guardians in several different jurisdictions if the infant had property within the limits of each which required guardianship. These infants in 1856 became domiciled in Alabama with their relatives, and the power of the courts there to provide for the protection of the infants' estates could not be questioned, and the transfer of funds to the guardian appointed in the new domicile might very properly be authorized by the court to which the former guardian was accountable. In this case Mr. Lamar requested the relatives of the ward to invite the appointment of a new guardian, his reasons being his age, his growing infirmities, and his own business cares and perplexities, and the appointment was made in conformity with his request. Such reasons would doubtless have been sufficient if the application had been made to the Richmond County Surrogate. But what could thus have been approved as right and just, if asked for, cannot now be justified as done for the benefit of the ward. The defendant's testator, therefore, should be credited with the cash payment of $808 to the new guardian, but the transaction referred to as a release of the former guardian by the new guardian, neither purported to be a release, nor could it be so understood or intended by the parties, of his liability to account for and pay over the residue of the infant's estate with which he was chargeable. The new guardian merely gave a receipt for sundry securities, mostly worthless, which were turned over to him. They were the remains of the investment which he had made of the ward's property. It is too plain to need argument that the new guardian has no power to accept a transfer of such property as a full discharge of the former guardian's liability to account for and make good the moneys originally received by him. Such an act would be a gross abuse of the trust by the new guardian, and no court would authorize or justify it. On the question of the ratification of the defendant's testator's acts by the ward Anna and her natural guardians, and of the existence of such relations between Anna and them, in any legal sense, as well as the good intentions of the former guardian in taking the course he did to protect his ward, the court holds adversely to the defendant, and on the latter point particularly, while admitting his good intent toward her, says he took the risk of investing the funds in a manner not allowed by law, and must therefore make good the amounts received, with interest, the sum to be determined by a reference and accounting. The court, therefore, grants a decree for the accounting in the original suits, and dismisses the bill in the cross-suits, with costs.

BURIAL OF CHARLES COUDERT.

HIS THREE SONS AND SON-IN-LAW THE PALL-BEARERS.

Funeral services over the body of Charles Coudert, the old Napoleonic officer, and father of Coudert Brothers, the well-known lawyers, were held yesterday morning in the little chapel attached to Seton Hall, at South Orange, N. J. Early trains from this City carried numbers of ladies and gentlemen who had known and honored the veteran in the twilight of his life-time. Mourning emblems were displayed in the chapel during the services, which consisted of a solemn requiem mass. Bishop Corrigan, of the Diocese of Newark, officiated as celebrant, assisted by Fathers Salome and Chandle as deacon and subdeacon respectively. Several other priests were within the altar-railing. The congregation, which was a large one, included Mr. Eugene Kelly and family, Mr. William H. Guion, Mrs. Clement Guion, Mr. Thoron, Mr. Claiborne Ferris, Mr. Warren Ferris, Mr. Edward Pattison, Mr. George V. Hecker, Dr. Richardson, of Orange; Mr. Schuyler Boyd, Mrs. Caroline M. Seymour, Mr. Walter R. Jones, and Miss Larrabee. As the organ pealed forth plaintive funeral strains, the coffin containing the body of the old hero was borne into the church by his three sons, Frederick R., Charles and L. L. Coudert, and his son-in-law, Paul Fuller. The coffin was of oak covered with black cloth and ornamented with silver handles. On the plate was engraved a cross, beneath which was the inscription:

CHARLES COUDERT,
Born December 27, 1795.
Died December 31, 1879.

The body was dressed in plain black. During the progress of the mass Mrs. Barilli gave a beautiful rendering of an appropriate solo, and an address was delivered by Bishop Corrigan, whose utterances were at times made inaudible by excess of emotion. Speaking from the text "Honor thy father," the Bishop said that many of those present had been at some time eye-witnesses of the devoted manner in which the family of the dead man had obeyed the Scriptural injunction. His greatest recompense in this life was a large share of filial devotion. Among all the pleasures of his active and varied life, he valued none more than the affection, respect, and devotion of his family. To the faithful sons, who were now bearing his earthly remains to their last resting place, all honor was due for their perfect obedience to the will of their aged father. Bishop Corrigan alluded, in highly eulogistic terms, to the great piety of the dead man, whose last ailment, the preacher said, was contracted while he was attending divine service. After the services, the body was brought to this City by train, and thence to Calvary Cemetery. Only the members of the family accompanied it to the grave.

THE MANHATTAN MARKET.

COMPARISON OF PRICES OF SUPPLIES IN NEW-YORK AND IN PARIS.

Rumors have been in circulation for some time that a combination has been effected by the present owners of the Manhattan Market, at the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, North River, with the intention of utilizing that property for the purposes for which the building was originally erected, namely, as a great distributing depot for the food supplies of the City, and it is probable that an effort will soon be made to give the project the elements of success by enlisting the interests of the market men, wholesale and retail, and the large consumers, such as hotel and restaurant proprietors, in the practical realization of the scheme. The history of this scheme is too familiar to need recapitulation. On Monday evening, Nov. 11, 1872, the building was opened with a popular concert that attracted about 30,000 people, which, as a small admission fee was exacted, may be taken as a sufficient indication of the interest in the removal of our market business to more eligible quarters. This was just previous to the collapse of the Tweed Ring, with the members of which the scheme was supposed to have originated, and by whom, at least, it was cordially supported. The loss of this powerful support, combined with the opposition of a political combination controlling Washington Market, brought the Manhattan Market project to sudden grief. The managers having started the enterprise in debt, builders' liens served upon the tenants, litigation, and political intrigue did the rest, and the new market was prostrated by the clamor of public and private criticism.

Recent attempts to describe the nuisance which Washington Market has become, and recent agitation looking to the sale of the Washington and Fulton Market properties for the benefit of the City, have led to a revival of the scheme which terminated so disastriously seven years ago, and to a careful examination of the advantages to be derived from a removal up town of our market facilities. The building, 800 by 200 feet, comprising an area of 160,000 square feet, covered by an immense iron roof, occupies the whole square bounded by Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets, and Eleventh and Twelfth avenues. Its original cost, exclusive of the land, was $1,200,000. A bulkhead, 200 by 100 feet, on the North River, belongs to the property, and there are 14 vacant lots on Thirty-fifth-street and Eleventh-avenue, which can be controlled for the laying out of a plaza for the accommodation of market wagons, while the two piers at the foot of Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets furnish abundant shipping facilities.

The promoters of this scheme offer some statistics in relation to its advantages, which are of popular interest. In Paris, with the market arrangements now in operation, it costs $24 to distribute every $100 worth of table supplies. In Philadelphia the cost of distribution is 45 per centum. The first cost of meat and vegetables in New-York, independent of distribution, is only 91 per centum of their first cost in Paris. That is, $91 in New-York is equivalent to $100 in Paris as respects the actual cost of raising and delivering table supplies within city limits. But so inconvenient, complex, and unwieldy are our arrangements for distribution to the consumer, as compared with those of Paris, that while the Paris housekeeper has to pay only $24 on every $100 for distribution, his New-York compeer pays $103 30 to cartmen, wholesalers, retailers, and middlemen generally, on every $100 worth of table supplies that passes through Washington Market, thus raising the cost of living to a higher figure than that which prevails in any great American or European city.

A LONELY WOMAN'S DEATH.

A black-haired woman, about 24 years old, was found dead yesterday in a front room on the first floor of the tenement-house No. 529 Sixth-street. She had on the 15th ult. hired the room of Mrs. Becker, an inmate of the house, and had paid 50 cents on account of rent. Mrs. Becker did not ask her name, and troubled herself little about the woman and the rent. It was, however, remarked that the new lodger was shy, and that she was visited by a tall man with red whiskers. She was last seen alive on Saturday. Yesterday a woman whose name was not asked called at the tenement-house and rapped at the lodger's door. It was not opened, and the caller told Mrs. Becker that she wanted Mrs. Blair. After the woman had gone Mrs. Becker called in a policeman, and the door was opened. Mrs. Blair lay doubled up in bed. There was only a mattress, which had broken through the slats of a rickety bedstead. Her head lay on her arm, and her face wore a very peaceful look. On a chair near the bed were two bottles. One had contained brandy, and the other was partly full of vile whisky. Mrs. Blair was neatly dressed in an alpaca dress and ulster. Several pawn tickets were found in the room. They were for articles of apparel pledged for small amounts. Some drops of blood on the floor and some bloody water in a basin afforded a sensational theory in regard to the cause of death, but Mrs. Blair's mouth was bloody, and it is probable that she died of hemorrhage of the lungs. There were no marks of violence on the body, and an autopsy will be made to-day. The Police were unable to trace Mrs. Blair, but it is said that her husband was a ship-carpenter, who died a drunkard nine months ago, and that she learned to drink from him.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The various lines of elevated railroads now use only one style of tickets, which may be purchased in quantities, and which can be used on any section.

Prof. Richard A. Proctor is to deliver a lecture on "The Life and Death of a World" before the Teachers' Association, at Steinway Hall, to-day at 2 P. M.

Mrs. P. Annetta Peckham, who has been speaking in behalf of temperance in California, will address the meeting at Haverly's Theatre to-morrow afternoon.

The grain trade of the Produce Exchange yesterday presented Mr. W. L. Eichell, the regular "caller," with a hundred-dollar greenback as a New Year's gift.

The next lecture in the Cooper Union Free Course will be delivered this evening, in the Great Hall, at 8 o'clock, by the Rev. Robert Collyer, on "Clear Grit."

The officers recently elected in Ivanhoe Lodge No. 610 F. and A. for the ensuing year are to be installed at the Masonic Temple Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

William A. Boyd, Corporation Attorney, paid to the Controller yesterday the sum of $269, penalties collected during the month of December for violation of City ordinances.

Thomas Haley, of No. 310 East Thirty-sixth-street, was killed yesterday by falling down a well-hole from the third to the first story of a new building, at Eighty-sixth-street and Second-avenue.

A special meeting of the West Side Association is to be held this evening at 8 o'clock, when the questions of the improvements of Morning and Riverside Parks and Manhattan-square are to be considered.

Assignments for the benefit of creditors, by Jacob Strauss to Elias Henlein, with $5,917 preferences, and by Henry Alsberger to Solomon Well, with $714 preferences, were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday.

The Manhattan Chess Club is to have a final exhibition before the grand national congress, at No. 49 Bowery, this evening. Capt. George H. Mackenzie is to play 20 or more games, against as many opponents, simultaneously.

The annual meeting of the Historical Society takes place at the library, Second-avenue and Eleventh-street, Tuesday, at 8 P. M. Major Gen. John Watts de Peyster is to read a paper on "Sir John Johnson" on that occasion.

Mr. John H. Rolston, a brother of the President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, was yesterday elected Cashier of the National Bank of the State of New-York, in place of R. L. Edwards, promoted to the Presidency, vice W. H. Hays, resigned.

The first arrivals of immigrants of 1880 aggregated the respectable number of 510. The Wyoming, from Liverpool, brought 148; the Circassia, from Glasgow, 142; the Helvetia, from Liverpool, 94; the Scythia, from Liverpool, 79, and the France, from London, 47.

Preparations are making at Police Head-quarters to remove members of the clerical force, and to reduce the salaries of the clerks, telegraph operators, and other employes, because the amount appropriated for 1880 is insufficient to retain the present employes at the salaries hitherto paid.

Judge George Shea was yesterday elected Chief-Justice of the Marine Court, by his associates on the Bench, to take the place of Chief-Justice Henry Alker, whose term of office has expired, and who was defeated at the last general election by Granville P. Hawes. Judge Hawes will take his seat on the Marine Court bench next Monday.

While John Brady, of No. 147 Hudson-street, was walking through Vestry-street New-Year's evening, on his way home, he was surrounded by a throng of loafers, who engaged in a general fight. Edward Dunn, aged 19, of No. 94 Henry-street, drew a clasp knife and stabbed him in the head, inflicting several painful wounds. In the Tombs Police Court yesterday, Dunn denied his guilt, and was held for felonious assault.

John Nash, of No. 197 West Houston-street, and Mathew Dwyer, a friend, were set upon by a party of men in a liquor-saloon at No. 23 Bedford-street, yesterday, and in the fight which followed Dwyer was shot in the leg. His brother Patrick, who came to his assistance, received a bullet in the arm. Both men were sent to St. Vincent's Hospital. The Police subsequently arrested John Flynn, of No. 84 Hudson-street, who is charged with the shooting.

While Eva Rake, a young girl living at the corner of Cedar and Greenwich streets, was passing the premises No. 18 Bridge-street yesterday afternoon, she was seized by a policy-dealer named Harry Montague, known as "Sport," who dragged her into his office, locked the doors, and attempted to assault her. Her screams alarmed the neighbors and frightened Montague, who attempted unsuccessfully to make his escape. In the Tombs Police Court he was held for trial in default of $2,000.

While Aloyis Groschka, of No. 186 Orchard-street, was passing through Eldridge-street on New Year's night, he saw two men following him. Suddenly one of them, William Hughes, aged 22 years, of No. 188 Eldridge-street, caught him by the collar. He turned about and grappled with him, and Hughes's confederate fled. Both men then fell to the sidewalk, and Groschka cried for help. Officer Bernstein, of the Seventeenth Precinct, answered, and captured Hughes while he was holding Groschka by the throat. The prisoner was remanded in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday.

Officer Donnelly, of the Tenth Precinct, on New Year's night heard the voices of two men in the cellar of an Eldridge-street house. He demanded what they were doing there, and they ran up the stairs and dashed past the officer. He started in pursuit of one, when he was approached by one Henry Eagan, who cried to him, "Stop that! let those men go, or I'll blow your head off." Eagan was arrested. It was found that the unknown thieves had attempted to rob George H. Wischief, of No. 1,016 Third-avenue, in the cellar. In the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, Eagan was remanded.

Washington Lodge, No. 21, F. and A. M., has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Samuel J. Tyler, M.; John Kelly, S. W.; John B. Paterson, J. W.; Rufus B. Coppins, Treasurer; A. Rouss, Secretary; William P. Archer, S. D.; George M. Paterson, J. D.; A. G. Zimmermann and Thomas Blood, M. of C.; William Hayes and M. J. Dixon, Stewards; John Tennant, Chaplain; Thomas Forsyth, Marshal; Elias P. St. John, Organist; William Ingoldsby, Tiler; Eli Twogood, A. G. Zimmermann, and M. J. Dixon, Trustees; William S. Paterson, Edward Baldwin, and James Brown, Standing Committee.

Mr. William H. Duff, a reputable stock broker, doing business at Nos. 5 and 7 New-street, and long a member of the New-York Stock Exchange, was considerably astonished and very much excited yesterday at the receipt of summonses in six suits instituted against him as an alleged copartner in the spurious put and call swindles. He was the victim of the mistake of a bungling lawyer, who undertook the suits at the instance of six foolish farmers, and who jumped to the conclusion that Mr. Duff and W. D. Duff, Buckwalter's partner, were the same person.

Officer Brady, of the Tenth Precinct, on New Year's night arrested Jacob Solomon, of No. 147 Forsyth-street, on the complaint of Rosanna Bass, of No. 71 Forsyth-street. Solomon got in a fight with the woman Bass in a saloon, corner of Bayard-street and Bowery, knocked her down, kicked and jumped upon her prostrate body. Solomon was himself stabbed in the head with a clasp knife. In his possession was found a watch and chain worth $130, which Edward Reilly, of No. 386 Water-street, identified as property stolen from him on August 31 last. In the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, he was held for examination.

BROOKLYN.

During the past month the amount of taxes collected in Brooklyn was $3,582,117 61.

The United States District Court, Judge Benedict presiding, will convene on the 7th inst., for the trial of jury cases.

Judge Gilbert heard argument yesterday upon the application for a stay of the proposed sale under foreclosure of the New-York, Housatonic and Northern Railroad until the Referee reported on the rights of the bondholders. The court reserved its decision.

The Rev. Henry J. Van Dyke has addressed a letter to the Rev. Dr. Spear, saying that the charge that he [Dr. Van Dyke] did not quote the testimony fairly in the Talmage case, before the Synod of Long Island, is untrue; and making the same charge against Dr. Spear.

The Board of Health has instructed the Sanitary Inspectors to make a thorough inspection of all the public and private schools in the city, for the purpose of ascertaining if these places, where such a great number of children spend so many hours, are properly ventilated.

Justice Walsh yesterday committed Philip and Patrick Hanlon on a charge of robbery and assault preferred by Mrs. Ann McManus, of No. 60 State-street. Mrs. McManus, in her complaint, alleges that she found the prisoners robbing her apartments, and that when she protested they knocked her down and kicked her.

Hannah O'Connell, aged 40, in attempting to light a fire at No. 21 Poll-street, last evening, set her dress on fire. She screamed, and Mary Flanagan, a young woman, ran to her assistance. In putting out the flames in Mrs. O'Connell's clothes she set fire to her own, and would have been badly burned but for the aid of a policeman. Both women were severely burned about the face and limbs, and were sent to Bellevue Hospital.

An affidavit made by Mrs. Margaret Cullen, and placed on file in the Board of Health, complains that the Rev. T. F. McGovern, who married her, failed to report the marriage, as required by law, to the Bureau of Vital Statistics. Mrs. Cullen is seeking to draw her husband's pension, but cannot until the law referred to above is complied with by the clergyman. The board notified Mr. McGovern to comply with the law.

Suit for absolute divorce has been brought by Mrs. Anna F. Burkhart against Joseph Burkhart. Yesterday Judge McCue granted a motion allowing plaintiff $20 a week alimony and $150 counsel fee. The defendant is a wealthy shoe-dealer. It is charged in the complaint that he is dissolute in his habits and that he frequents a disreputable house in New-York, where he is known as "Champagne Joe."

Last Summer suit for absolute divorce was commenced by Clara Guilfoyle against James J. Guilfoyle, a minor politician of the Ring Democratic stripe. Guilfoyle now alleges that his wife was married last November to a broker named Trask, and that she is living with Trask in New-Jersey. In view of these alleged facts, he has commenced a cross-suit for divorce, and instructed his counsel to sue Trask to recover $10,000 for the estrangement of his wife.

In obedience to the dictates of Boss McLaughlin and the Democratic Ring, ex-Adjt.-Gen. John B. Woodward deposed Gen. Jourdan from command of the Second Division, although as senior Brigadier he was entitled to the command of the division pending the appointment of a Major-General. Adjt.-Gen. Townsend has restored Gen. Jourdan to the command of the division, and directed that the head-quarters be again re-established in Brooklyn. The appointment of Gen. Jourdan to the vacant Major-Generalship by Gov. Cornell is looked upon as certain.

LONG ISLAND.

Charles Marx, the Postmaster of College Point, was arrested yesterday morning on the charge of embezzlement. He was taken before the United States court at Brooklyn.

NEW-JERSEY.

George W. Edge, many years ago an Alderman in Jersey City, and one of the wealthiest and best-known citizens, died yesterday.

Philip C. Lee has recovered judgment for $13,590, in Judge Knapp's court, in Jersey City, against the Township of Kearney, for work done on the streets.

John F. Jenna, who was recently obliged to resign the Secretaryship of the Hudson Insurance Company of Jersey City, on account of his health, has been appointed United States Consul at Nueva Laredo, Mexico.

John Gardner, a lumber merchant, of Central-avenue and Thorne-street, Jersey City Heights, left a large sum of money in his iron safe when he left for home on Wednesday night. Yesterday morning when he opened his office he found on the floor several cans of powder, fuses, a sledge-hammer, and a steel drill. A hole drilled into the safe door had been filled with powder, but the burglars had evidently been frightened off before the fuse was lighted. The sledge-hammer, powder, and fuse had been stolen from the premises of Patrick Carr, a quarryman, at No. 171 Cambridge-avenue.

A man who said he was William R. Dillon, and a broker in Wall-street, met two strangers on an Erie Railway train on Wednesday night. On their arrival in Jersey City he treated them frequently. At 2 o'clock on New Year's morning they invited him to visit some lady friends in Ninth-street. He consented, and walked with them in that direction. At a lonely spot, the two strangers turned upon him—one with a pistol and the other with a knife—and demanded his money. His calls for the Police were answered by Roundsman Shea. The two men were in sight, but Dillon declared he would not make a charge against them, and Shea did not pursue them.

OUTWITTING SMART SMUGGLERS.

The Customs officers have kept a sharp lookout for the steamer City of Washington, of Alexandre's Havana Line, since their recent discovery of the dodge of concealing smuggled cigars, encased in rubber bags, in the bilge-water between the inner and outer skins of the vessel. On her arrival yesterday, after searching all the other places without result, they sent for the man who runs the donkey-engine and ordered him to pump out the bilge-water. He complied with apparent willingness, but after the pump had been at work for some time, during which the depth of water seemed to increase instead of diminish, the officers discovered that he had the sea faucet turned on, and that, consequently, as much was pouring in as out. He was ordered away, and one of the officers, who had formerly been an engineer, took his place. A few minutes later a suspicious noise was heard in the lower hold, and, on investigation, fresh drippings were discovered on the floor leading from a hole in the inner skin to and around the boilers. Hurrying in that direction, the form of a man was seen scurrying up the ladder leading to the hold above, and at the bottom lay three packages neatly sewed in oil-skin, which he had dropped in his flight. These were found to contain 3,675 cigars, of the finest brands, which were promptly removed to the seizure-room. The Messrs. Alexandre are already under bonds to pay one fine on account of the same vessel. She will again be libeled, and another fine imposed. On the first occasion the place of concealment was discovered by hiring two small street urchins to wade through the bilge-water. The officers believe that many thousands of cigars have been smuggled into this port in that way.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Sidney Bartlett, of Boston, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Ex-Senator T. M. Norwood, of Georgia, is at the Grand Hotel.

Viscount de St. Januario, of Cuba, is at the New-York Hotel.

Judge Josiah G. Abbott, of Boston, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Prof. O. C. Marsh, of Yale College, is at the Buckingham Hotel.

Congressman Joseph Jorgensen, of Virginia, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Ex-Senator S. H. Hammond, of Geneva, N. Y., is at the Hotel Brunswick.

President M. B. Anderson, of Rochester University, is at the Everett House.

Congressman Thaddeus C. Pound, of Wisconsin, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

John F. Smyth and Henry R. Pierson, of Albany, are at the St. James Hotel.

Senator Francis Kernan, of Utica; Congressman Richard Crowley, of Lockport, N. Y.; J. C. S. Harrison, of Indiana, and Judge John W. Harker, of San Francisco, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Gen. George B. Wright, of Indianapolis; Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and Francis S. Lathrop, Receiver of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, are at the Brevoort House.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Scythia, from Liverpool.—George Armstrong, C. D'Autremont, Jr., J. K. S. Baker, the Rev. J. L. Bates, Harold Bates, Mrs. M. Blickensdoerfer, J. F. Bostius, J. M. Bonham, Mrs. Bonham, Frank M. Bowden, J. S. Brush, H. V. Burns, R. L. Campbell, C. H. Cole, Mrs. Ada Cox, J. S. Dawson, John Dillon, J. W. Dinmore, J. V. Dinmore, C. P. Drew, Alexander Duncan, James Duncan, Max Durege, Capt. Evans, H. S. Evans, W. M. Fairchild, Mrs. Harriett Ferris, G. T. Fraser, Mrs. Fraser, Mr. Fraser, Jr., James Gamble, Miss Lucy Gaynor, Miss Gussie Gaynor, A. M. Henry, A. Herrman, Alfred Howell, Mr. and Mrs. Ives, G. E. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Joseph, W. D. Kilpatrick, George W. King, A. W. Kingman, T. S. Kingman, J. W. Mack, R. Macdonald, Miss Kate Marriott, Mrs. H. Martin, Thomas McCarroll, Mr. McClintock, William Meiklejohn, George Mills, L. N. Mills, W. L. Minnerly, C. P. Negroponte, William Newcomb, W. H. O'Brien, R. E. O'Brien, T. R. Ogilvie, A. Openhym, Charles S. Parnell, J. M. Patterson, S. Pulsen, H. W. Hare Powel, John Hare Powel, J. B. Raymond, A. C. Reddie, Frank Ruszak, A. G. Ross, John Scott, Daniel Simson, L. R. Smith, P. B. Steele, C. Templar, S. H. Thompson, A. F. Thompson.

In steam-ship Helvetia, from Liverpool.—A. Heath, Miss S. A. Biggin, J. Thompson, A. W. Montgomery, Alfred C. Hemmingway, John Mason, W. R. D. Davis, A. G. Davis, L. Hirsch, William Green, Miss M. A. Crotty.

WESTERN UNION TIME-BALL.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2.—The Western Union time ball was to-day dropped correctly.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......7:25 | Sun sets......4:45 | Moon rises 11:12

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook..11:22	Gov. Island..11:11	Hell Gate....1:33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..................FRIDAY, JAN. 2.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships George W. Clyde, Winnett, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Western Texas, Hines, Fernandina and Jacksonville via Port Royal, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Baltic, (Br.,) Parsell, Liverpool via Queenstown, R. J. Cortis; Canima, (Br.,) Liddicoat, St. Pierre and other West India ports, A. E. Outerbridge & Co.; Vineland, Bowen, Baltimore via Camden, J. S. Krems.

Ships Comet, (Ger.,) OGardes, Bremen, Theodore Ruger; Exporter, Kaser, Zanzibar and a market, Arnold, Hines & Co.; Granite State, Ross, Melbourne, R. W. Cameron & Co.; Ivanhoe, Tombs, Antwerp, Alvah Mudgett; Chrysomene, (Br.,) Greig, London, Arkell, Tufts & Co.

Barks Marie Louise, (Norw.,) Jensen, Bremen, Funch, Edye & Co.; Erato, (Norw.,) Salomsen, Pisaua, Funch, Edye & Co.; Maggie L. Carvill, (Br.,) Bishop, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Inca, (Ger.,) Wendehorst, Bremen, Theodore Ruger; Arab Steed, (Swed.,) Kantze, Liverpool, Funch, Edye & Co.; Mary A. Greenwood, Davis, Adelaide, Mailler & Quereau; Appennino, (Ital.,) D'Monte, Queenstown, Falmouth, or Plymouth for orders, Benham, Boyesen, Pickering & Co.; Wallace, McCormack, Dunkirk, Fn., Boyd & Hincken; G. P. Hearitz, (Norw.,) Jacobsen, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, Benham, Boyesen, Pickering & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship France, (Fr.,) Trudelle, Havre Dec. 20, with mdse. and passengers to L. De Bebian.

Steam-ship City of Bristol, (Br.,) Delamotte, Liverpool Dec. 16, with mdse. to order—vessel to John G. Seager.

Steam-ship Westphalia, (Ger.,) Schwensen, Hamburg Dec. 17, and Havre 21st, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steam-ship Helvetia, (Br.,) Rogers, Liverpool Dec. 17 and Queenstown 19th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship City of Atlanta, Woodhull, Charleston Dec. 30, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Atlas, (Br.,) Low, Jacmel Dec. 13, Aux Cayes 16th, Port au Prince 20th, and Kingston 26th, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co.

Steam-ship Alliance, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Gulf Stream, Ingram, Morehead City 2 ds., with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Chalmette, Reed, New-Orleans Dec. 24, with mdse. and passengers to George Yonge.

Steam-ship State of Texas, Nickerson, Galveston Dec. 24, and Key West 27th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Ship Plymouth Rock, Birmingham, London 37 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Governor Tilley, (of St. John, N. B.,) Humphrey, Liverpool Dec. 2, in ballast to Snow & Burgess. Anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Ship Bertaux, (of St. John, N. B.,) Foss, Bordeaux Nov. 27, in ballast to C. W. Bertaux. Anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Hesperia, (of Salcombe,) Luckham, Colombo 107 ds., with mdse. to Carleton & Moffat—vessel to George F. Bulley.

Bark Sidsiva, (Norw.,) Gundersen, Trieste 69 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to master.

Bark Victoria, (Ger.,) Wieting, Trieste 82 ds., with old iron to order—vessel to Theodore Ruger.

Bark Toni, (Ger.,) Brandhoff, Stettin 68 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Oneata, (of Quebec,) Carter, Manila 140 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to McKay & Dix.

Bark Adolph, (Swed.,) Ericssen, Calais 43 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Wanderer, (Norw.,) Rollsen, Plymouth 42 ds., with scrap-iron to order.

Bark Primateller, (Norw.,) Nielsen, Hull 38 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Sea Crest, (of St. John, N. B.,) Bennett, Rotterdam 43 ds., with old iron and empty barrels to order—vessel to C. W. Bertaux.

Bark Nor, (Norw.,) Sandvig, Rotterdam 44 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Modesta, (of Bermuda,) Florence, Antwerp 49 ds., in ballast to C. W. Bertaux.

Brig Mary E. Thayer, Whitman, Pernambuco 28 ds., with sugar to H. Foster—vessel to master.

Brig Minatitlan, (Mex.,) Mundt, Minatitlan 27 ds., with cedar and mahogany to J. C. Ward & Co.

Brig Louise Meyer, (Ger.,) Wasck, Pernambuco 35 ds., with sugar, &c., Drexel, Morgan & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Lady Mary, (of Quebec,) Axford, Cape Haytien Dec. 4, via Chester Jan. 1, in ballast to A. E. Outerbridge & Co.

Brig Medea, (Norw.,) Abrahamsen, Seville 48 ds., with corkwood, &c., to order—vessel to Benham, Boyesen, Pickering & Co.

Brig Zebenia, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Merriman, Turk's Island 13 ds., with guano to order—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Venus, (of Plymouth, Eng.,) Miles, Pernambuco 26 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to master.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, light, S. W.; cloudy; at City Island, strong, W.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships The Queen, for Liverpool; Glenesk, for London; G. W. Clyde, for Charleston; ships Dunrobin, for Liverpool; Victoria, for Bombay; barks Edward May, for Anjier; Maria, for Bremen; Florida and Cecchino Danovaro, for Queenstown.

Also, via Long Island Sound, Steam-ships Eleonora, for Portland; Neptune, for Boston.

SPOKEN.

Dec. 23, lat. 43, lon. 74, bark Oneata, (Br.,) from Manila for New-York.

Dec. 18, lat. 18 30, lon. 37, bark Fremad, (Norw.,) from Havre for New-York.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, Jan. 2.—The steam-ship City of Alexandria, Capt. Deaken, from New-York Dec. 27, for Havana and Vera Cruz, arr. here yesterday.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Sld. 27th ult. Kadevig; 31st ult. Semiramis, Secondo B., Emma D., Arklow, Capt. Roberson; Navigator, Corea, last two for Baltimore; 1st inst., Aurora, Capt. Churchill, for Delaware River; Tjomo; 2d inst., Embla.

Arr. 27th ult. Blue Bird, Medusa; 29th inst. H. A. Farr, Pere de Famille; 30th ult. Nymphen, Rosella, Countess of Derby, Beaconsfield, Angiolina, Letizia, Eos; 31st ult. Ranger; 1st inst., Regina, Capt. Urquhart; 2d inst., Hero, Capt. Bastiansen; Oneota, Jahs, Howes, Atlas, Craig, at Falmouth with loss of bulwarks.

The steam-ship Charles T. Rock, (Br.,) Capt. Bradley, from New-York Dec. 17, has arr. here.

The Anchor Line steam-ship Assyria, Capt. Campbell, from New-York Dec. 18, for this port, has passed the Lizard.

The Wilson Line steam-ship Sorrento, Capt. Potter, from New-York Dec. 18, has arr. at Hull.

The steam-ship Boskie, (Br.,) Capt. Eldridge, from Baltimore Dec. 18, has arr. at Bristol.

The steam-ship Ben Lomond, (Br.,) Capt. Brock, from New-Orleans Nov. 29, has arr. at Rouen.

The steam-ship Cydonia, (Br.,) Capt. Brooks, from New-York Dec. 5, has arr. at Naples.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 2.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Gallia, Capt. Cook, from New-York Dec. 24, arr. here at noon to-day.

ROTTERDAM, Jan. 1.—The Netherlands American steam-ship Schiedam, Capt. Chevalier, from New-York, arr. here to-day.

The Netherlands American steam-ship Rotterdam, Capt. Lucca, sld. hence to-day for New-York.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 2.—The White Star Line steam-ship Britannic, Capt. Perry, sld. hence for New-York at 8 o'clock this evening.

THE

Admiration OF THE WORLD.

A NOTABLE EVENT!

Mrs. S. A. Allen's WORLD'S Hair Restorer

IS PERFECTION!

A Noble Record: near Half a Century. Established 1832. Improved 1879.

The nature of the great improvement is in its wonderful life-giving properties to faded or falling hair, and MORE QUICKLY CHANGING GRAY OR WHITE HAIR to its natural youthful COLOR and BEAUTY.

IT IS NOT A DYE.

It requires only a few applications to restore gray hair to its youthful color and lustrous beauty, and induce luxuriant growth, and its occasional use is all that is needed to preserve it in its highest perfection and beauty. DANDRUFF is quickly and permanently removed.

Sold by all Druggists, $1.25 Per Bottle.

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AUTHOR OF

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WILL CONTRIBUTE

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TO

THE TIMES

OF

To-morrow, Jan. 4.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Made from Grape Cream Tartar. No other preparation makes such light, flaky hot breads, or luxurious pastry.

The rich cooking flavors, Royal Vanilla and Lemon, surpass all others in aroma, taste, and strength.

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ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.

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